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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/15838 (22) International Filing Date: 14 July 1999 (14.07.99) (30) Priority Data: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>09/115,453</td> <td>14 July 1998 (14.07.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/116,134</td> <td>14 July 1998 (14.07.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/159,822</td> <td>23 September 1998 (23.09.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/159,812</td> <td>23 September 1998 (23.09.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/232,880</td> <td>15 January 1999 (15.01.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/232,149</td> <td>15 January 1999 (15.01.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/288,946</td> <td>9 April 1999 (09.04.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> </table> (71) Applicant: CORIXA CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 200, 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US). (72) Inventors: DILLON, Davin, Clifford; 21607 N.E. 24th Street, Redmond, WA 98053 (US). HARLOCKER, Susan, Louise; 6203 20th Avenue N.W., Seattle, WA 98107 (US). YUQIU, Jiang; 5001 South 232nd Street, Kent, WA 98032 (US). XU, Jiangchun; 15805 S.E. 43rd Place, Bellevue, WA 98006 (US). MITCHAM, Jennifer, Lynn; 16677 Northeast 88th Street, Redmond, WA 98052 (US).	09/115,453	14 July 1998 (14.07.98)	US	09/116,134	14 July 1998 (14.07.98)	US	09/159,822	23 September 1998 (23.09.98)	US	09/159,812	23 September 1998 (23.09.98)	US	09/232,880	15 January 1999 (15.01.99)	US	09/232,149	15 January 1999 (15.01.99)	US	09/288,946	9 April 1999 (09.04.99)	US	(74) Agents: MAKI, David, J. et al.; Seed and Berry LLP, 6300 Columbia, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 (US). (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished</i> <i>upon receipt of that report.</i>
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(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER (57) Abstract <p>Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer, are disclosed. Compositions may comprise one or more prostate tumor proteins, immunogenic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such portions. Alternatively, a therapeutic composition may comprise an antigen presenting cell that expresses a prostate tumor protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such a protein. Such compositions may be used, for example, for the prevention and treatment of diseases such as prostate cancer. Diagnostic methods based on detecting a prostate tumor protein, or mRNA encoding such a protein, in a sample are also provided.</p>																						

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COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The invention is more specifically related to polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein, and to polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used in vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for prevention and treatment of prostate cancer, and for the diagnosis and monitoring of such cancers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer among males, with an estimated incidence of 30% in men over the age of 50. Overwhelming clinical evidence shows that human prostate cancer has the propensity to metastasize to bone, and the disease appears to progress inevitably from androgen dependent to androgen refractory status, leading to increased patient mortality. This prevalent disease is currently the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the U.S.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for the disease, prostate cancer remains difficult to treat. Commonly, treatment is based on surgery and/or radiation therapy, but these methods are ineffective in a significant percentage of cases. Two previously identified prostate specific proteins - prostate specific antigen (PSA) and prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) - have limited therapeutic and diagnostic potential. For example, PSA levels do not always correlate well with the presence of prostate cancer, being positive in a percentage of non-prostate cancer cases, including benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Furthermore, PSA measurements correlate with prostate volume, and do not indicate the level of metastasis.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for these and other cancers, prostate cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat effectively. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods for detecting and treating such cancers. The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, the present invention provides compositions and methods for the diagnosis and therapy of cancer, such as prostate cancer. In one aspect, the present

invention provides polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; (b) sequences that hybridize to any of the foregoing sequences under moderately stringent conditions; and (c) complements of any of the sequence of (a) or (b). In certain specific embodiments, such a polypeptide comprises at least a portion, or variant thereof, of a tumor protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380 and 383.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within a related aspect of the present invention, vaccines are provided. Such vaccines comprise a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a non-specific immune response enhancer.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B cells.

Within related aspects, vaccines are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a non-specific immune response enhancer.

The present invention further provides, in other aspects, fusion proteins that comprise at least one polypeptide as described above, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins.

Within related aspects, pharmaceutical compositions comprising a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier are provided.

Vaccines are further provided, within other aspects, that comprise a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition or vaccine as recited above.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above.

Methods are further provided, within other aspects, for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide as described above; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and/or (iii) an antigen presenting cell that expresses such a polypeptide; under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells. Isolated T cell populations comprising T cells prepared as described above are also provided.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population as described above.

The present invention further provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen-presenting cell that expressed such a polypeptide; and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited

above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the amount of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, more preferably a monoclonal antibody. The cancer may be prostate cancer.

The present invention also provides, within other aspects, methods for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample a level of a polynucleotide, preferably mRNA, that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and (c) comparing the level of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within certain embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected via polymerase chain reaction using, for example, at least one oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide. Within other embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected using a hybridization technique, employing an oligonucleotide probe that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, such as monoclonal antibodies, that bind to a polypeptide as described above, as well as diagnostic

kits comprising such antibodies. Diagnostic kits comprising one or more oligonucleotide probes or primers as described above are also provided.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description and attached drawings. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

Figure 1 illustrates the ability of T cells to kill fibroblasts expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P502S, as compared to control fibroblasts. The percentage lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate the ability of T cells to recognize cells expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P502S. In each case, the number of γ -interferon spots is shown for different numbers of responders. In Figure 2A, data is presented for fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide, as compared to fibroblasts pulsed with a control E75 peptide. In Figure 2B, data is presented for fibroblasts expressing P502S, as compared to fibroblasts expressing HER-2/neu.

Figure 3 represents a peptide competition binding assay showing that the P1S#10 peptide, derived from P501S, binds HLA-A2. Peptide P1S#10 inhibits HLA-A2 restricted presentation of fluM58 peptide to CTL clone D150M58 in TNF release bioassay. D150M58 CTL is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58.

Figure 4 illustrates the ability of T cell lines generated from P1S#10 immunized mice to specifically lyse P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets, as compared to EGFP-transduced Jurkat A2Kb. The percent lysis is shown as a series of effector to target ratios, as indicated.

Figure 5 illustrates the ability of a T cell clone to recognize and specifically lyse Jurkat A2Kb cells expressing the representative prostate tumor polypeptide P501S, thereby demonstrating that the P1S#10 peptide may be a naturally processed epitope of the P501S polypeptide.

Figures 6A and 6B are graphs illustrating the specificity of a CD8⁺ cell line (3A-1) for a representative prostate tumor antigen (P501S). Figure 6A shows the results of a ⁵¹Cr release assay. The percent specific lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated. Figure 6B shows the production of interferon-gamma by 3A-1 cells stimulated with autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S, at varying effector:target ratios as indicated.

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined cDNA sequence for F1-13

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-12

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for F1-12
SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-16
SEQ ID NO: 5 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-1
SEQ ID NO: 6 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-9
SEQ ID NO: 7 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-4
SEQ ID NO: 8 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 9 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 10 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 11 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 12 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 13 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 14 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-13
SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-13
SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-19
SEQ ID NO: 17 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-19
SEQ ID NO: 18 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-25
SEQ ID NO: 19 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-25
SEQ ID NO: 20 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-24
SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-24
SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-58
SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-58
SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-63
SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-63
SEQ ID NO: 26 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-4
SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-4
SEQ ID NO: 28 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-14
SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-14
SEQ ID NO: 30 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-12
SEQ ID NO: 31 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-16
SEQ ID NO: 32 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-21
SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-48
SEQ ID NO: 34 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-55
SEQ ID NO: 35 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-2
SEQ ID NO: 36 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-6
SEQ ID NO: 37 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1858
SEQ ID NO: 38 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1860
SEQ ID NO: 39 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1861

SEQ ID NO: 40 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1864
SEQ ID NO: 41 is the determined cDNA sequence for P5
SEQ ID NO: 42 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8
SEQ ID NO: 43 is the determined cDNA sequence for P9
SEQ ID NO: 44 is the determined cDNA sequence for P18
SEQ ID NO: 45 is the determined cDNA sequence for P20
SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined cDNA sequence for P29
SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined cDNA sequence for P30
SEQ ID NO: 48 is the determined cDNA sequence for P34
SEQ ID NO: 49 is the determined cDNA sequence for P36
SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined cDNA sequence for P38
SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined cDNA sequence for P39
SEQ ID NO: 52 is the determined cDNA sequence for P42
SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined cDNA sequence for P47
SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined cDNA sequence for P49
SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined cDNA sequence for P50
SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined cDNA sequence for P53
SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined cDNA sequence for P55
SEQ ID NO: 58 is the determined cDNA sequence for P60
SEQ ID NO: 59 is the determined cDNA sequence for P64
SEQ ID NO: 60 is the determined cDNA sequence for P65
SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined cDNA sequence for P73
SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined cDNA sequence for P75
SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined cDNA sequence for P76
SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined cDNA sequence for P79
SEQ ID NO: 65 is the determined cDNA sequence for P84
SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined cDNA sequence for P68
SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined cDNA sequence for P80
SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined cDNA sequence for P82
SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined cDNA sequence for U1-3064
SEQ ID NO: 70 is the determined cDNA sequence for U1-3065
SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3692
SEQ ID NO: 72 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1A-3905
SEQ ID NO: 73 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3686
SEQ ID NO: 74 is the determined cDNA sequence for R1-2330
SEQ ID NO: 75 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1B-3976
SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3679

SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4736
SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4738
SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4741
SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4744
SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4734
SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4774
SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4781
SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4785
SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4787
SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4796
SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4807
SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4810
SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4811
SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1J-4876
SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4884
SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4896
SEQ ID NO: 93 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4761
SEQ ID NO: 94 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4762
SEQ ID NO: 95 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4766
SEQ ID NO: 96 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4770
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SEQ ID NO: 98 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4772
SEQ ID NO: 99 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4297
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SEQ ID NO: 101 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D.1-4278
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SEQ ID NO: 103 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4283
SEQ ID NO: 104 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4304
SEQ ID NO: 105 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4296
SEQ ID NO: 106 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4280
SEQ ID NO: 107 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for F1-12 (also referred to as P504S)
SEQ ID NO: 108 is the predicted amino acid sequence for F1-12
SEQ ID NO: 109 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for J1-17
SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for L1-12
SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for N1-1862
SEQ ID NO: 112 is the predicted amino acid sequence for J1-17

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SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined cDNA sequence for P138
SEQ ID NO: 131 is the determined cDNA sequence for P143
SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined cDNA sequence for P151
SEQ ID NO: 133 is the determined cDNA sequence for P156
SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined cDNA sequence for P157
SEQ ID NO: 135 is the determined cDNA sequence for P166
SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined cDNA sequence for P176
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SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined cDNA sequence for P179
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SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined cDNA sequence for P194
SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined cDNA sequence for P195
SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined cDNA sequence for P196
SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined cDNA sequence for P220
SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined cDNA sequence for P234
SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined cDNA sequence for P235
SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined cDNA sequence for P243
SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE1
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SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE14
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SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4774
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SEQ ID NO: 185 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4785
SEQ ID NO: 186 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4787

SEQ ID NO: 187 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4796
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SEQ ID NO: 195 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-4762
SEQ ID NO: 196 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4766
SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4770
SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4771
SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-4772
SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4309
SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D.1-4278
SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4288
SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4283
SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4304
SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4296
SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-4280
SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-d8fwd
SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-H10con
SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined cDNA sequence for 11-C8rev
SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6fwd
SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6rev
SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5fwd
SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5rev
SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6fwd
SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6 rev
SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d4fwd
SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d9rev
SEQ ID NO: 218 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3fwd
SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3rev
SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-h11rev
SEQ ID NO: 221 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f12fwd
SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f3rev
SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined cDNA sequence for P509S

SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined cDNA sequence for P510S
SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703DE5
SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined cDNA sequence for 9-A11
SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-C6
SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-H7
SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN13
SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN14
SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN23
SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN24
SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN25
SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN30
SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN34
SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN35
SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN36
SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN38
SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN39
SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN40
SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN41
SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN42
SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN45
SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN46
SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN51
SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN56
SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN64
SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN65
SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN67
SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN76
SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN84
SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN85
SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN86
SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN87
SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN88
SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F1
SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F2
SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C2
SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B1
SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B2

SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D3
SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A4
SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F5
SEQ ID NO: 264 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E6
SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D6
SEQ ID NO: 266 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B5
SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A6
SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E8
SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D7
SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D9
SEQ ID NO: 271 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C10
SEQ ID NO: 272 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A9
SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F12
SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E12
SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D11
SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C11
SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C12
SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B12
SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A12
SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G2
SEQ ID NO: 281 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H1
SEQ ID NO: 282 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H2
SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A3
SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A4
SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C3
SEQ ID NO: 286 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G4
SEQ ID NO: 287 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B6
SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D6
SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F5
SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A8
SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C7
SEQ ID NO: 292 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D7
SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8D8
SEQ ID NO: 294 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E7
SEQ ID NO: 295 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F8
SEQ ID NO: 296 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G8
SEQ ID NO: 297 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B10

SEQ ID NO: 298 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C10
SEQ ID NO: 299 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E9
SEQ ID NO: 300 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E10
SEQ ID NO: 301 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F9
SEQ ID NO: 302 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H9
SEQ ID NO: 303 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C12
SEQ ID NO: 304 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E11
SEQ ID NO: 305 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E12
SEQ ID NO: 306 is the amino acid sequence for the peptide PS2#12
SEQ ID NO: 307 is the determined cDNA sequence for P711P
SEQ ID NO: 308 is the determined cDNA sequence for P712P
SEQ ID NO: 309 is the determined cDNA sequence for CLONE23
SEQ ID NO: 310 is the determined cDNA sequence for P774P
SEQ ID NO: 311 is the determined cDNA sequence for P775P
SEQ ID NO: 312 is the determined cDNA sequence for P715P
SEQ ID NO: 313 is the determined cDNA sequence for P710P
SEQ ID NO: 314 is the determined cDNA sequence for P767P
SEQ ID NO: 315 is the determined cDNA sequence for P768P
SEQ ID NO: 316-325 are the determined cDNA sequences of previously isolated genes
SEQ ID NO: 326 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PDE5
SEQ ID NO: 327 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PDE5
SEQ ID NO: 328 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P6.26
SEQ ID NO: 329 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P6.26
SEQ ID NO: 330 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PX-23
SEQ ID NO: 331 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PX-23
SEQ ID NO: 332 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for P509S
SEQ ID NO: 333 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for P707P (also referred to as 11-C9)
SEQ ID NO: 334 is the determined cDNA sequence for P714P
SEQ ID NO: 335 is the determined cDNA sequence for P705P (also referred to as 9-F3)
SEQ ID NO: 336 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P705P
SEQ ID NO: 337 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide P1S#10
SEQ ID NO: 338 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide p5
SEQ ID NO: 339 is the predicted amino acid sequence of P509S
SEQ ID NO: 340 is the determined cDNA sequence for P778P
SEQ ID NO: 341 is the determined cDNA sequence for P786P
SEQ ID NO: 342 is the determined cDNA sequence for P789P

- SEQ ID NO: 343 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens MM46 mRNA
- SEQ ID NO: 344 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens TNF-alpha stimulated ABC protein (ABC50) mRNA
- SEQ ID NO: 345 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens mRNA for E-cadherin
- SEQ ID NO: 346 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Human nuclear-encoded mitochondrial serine hydroxymethyltransferase (SHMT)
- SEQ ID NO: 347 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens natural resistance-associated macrophage protein2 (NRAMP2)
- SEQ ID NO: 348 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Homo sapiens phosphoglucomutase-related protein (PGMRP)
- SEQ ID NO: 349 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing homology to Human mRNA for proteosome subunit p40
- SEQ ID NO: 350 is the determined cDNA sequence for P777P
- SEQ ID NO: 351 is the determined cDNA sequence for P779P
- SEQ ID NO: 352 is the determined cDNA sequence for P790P
- SEQ ID NO: 353 is the determined cDNA sequence for P784P
- SEQ ID NO: 354 is the determined cDNA sequence for P776P
- SEQ ID NO: 355 is the determined cDNA sequence for P780P
- SEQ ID NO: 356 is the determined cDNA sequence for P544S
- SEQ ID NO: 357 is the determined cDNA sequence for P745S
- SEQ ID NO: 358 is the determined cDNA sequence for P782P
- SEQ ID NO: 359 is the determined cDNA sequence for P783P
- SEQ ID NO: 360 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17984
- SEQ ID NO: 361 is the determined cDNA sequence for P787P
- SEQ ID NO: 362 is the determined cDNA sequence for P788P
- SEQ ID NO: 363 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17994
- SEQ ID NO: 364 is the determined cDNA sequence for P781P
- SEQ ID NO: 365 is the determined cDNA sequence for P785P
- SEQ ID NO: 366-375 are the determined cDNA sequences for splice variants of B305D.
- SEQ ID NO: 376 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 366.
- SEQ ID NO: 377 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 372.
- SEQ ID NO: 378 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 373.

SEQ ID NO: 379 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 374.

SEQ ID NO: 380 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 375.

SEQ ID NO: 381 is the determined cDNA sequence for B716P.

SEQ ID NO: 382 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for P711P.

SEQ ID NO: 383 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P711P.

SEQ ID NO: 384 is the cDNA sequence for P1000C.

SEQ ID NO: 385 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-82.

SEQ ID NO: 386 is the cDNA sequence for 23320.

SEQ ID NO: 387 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-69.

SEQ ID NO: 388 is the cDNA sequence for L-iditol-2-dehydrogenase.

SEQ ID NO: 389 is the cDNA sequence for 23379.

SEQ ID NO: 390 is the cDNA sequence for 23381.

SEQ ID NO: 391 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0122.

SEQ ID NO: 392 is the cDNA sequence for 23399.

SEQ ID NO: 393 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO: 394 is the cDNA sequence for HCLBP.

SEQ ID NO: 395 is the cDNA sequence for transglutaminase.

SEQ ID NO: 396 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO: 397 is the cDNA sequence for PAP.

SEQ ID NO: 398 is the cDNA sequence for Ets transcription factor PDEF.

SEQ ID NO: 399 is the cDNA sequence for hTGR.

SEQ ID NO: 400 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0295.

SEQ ID NO: 401 is the cDNA sequence for 22545.

SEQ ID NO: 402 is the cDNA sequence for 22547.

SEQ ID NO: 403 is the cDNA sequence for 22548.

SEQ ID NO: 404 is the cDNA sequence for 22550.

SEQ ID NO: 405 is the cDNA sequence for 22551.

SEQ ID NO: 406 is the cDNA sequence for 22552.

SEQ ID NO: 407 is the cDNA sequence for 22553.

SEQ ID NO: 408 is the cDNA sequence for 22558.

SEQ ID NO: 409 is the cDNA sequence for 22562.

SEQ ID NO: 410 is the cDNA sequence for 22565.

SEQ ID NO: 411 is the cDNA sequence for 22567.

SEQ ID NO: 412 is the cDNA sequence for 22568.

SEQ ID NO: 413 is the cDNA sequence for 22570.

SEQ ID NO:414 is the cDNA sequence for 22571.
SEQ ID NO:415 is the cDNA sequence for 22572.
SEQ ID NO:416 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.
SEQ ID NO:417 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.
SEQ ID NO:418 is the cDNA sequence for 22575.
SEQ ID NO:419 is the cDNA sequence for 22580.
SEQ ID NO:420 is the cDNA sequence for 22581.
SEQ ID NO:421 is the cDNA sequence for 22582.
SEQ ID NO:422 is the cDNA sequence for 22583.
SEQ ID NO:423 is the cDNA sequence for 22584.
SEQ ID NO:424 is the cDNA sequence for 22585.
SEQ ID NO:425 is the cDNA sequence for 22586.
SEQ ID NO:426 is the cDNA sequence for 22587.
SEQ ID NO:427 is the cDNA sequence for 22588.
SEQ ID NO:428 is the cDNA sequence for 22589.
SEQ ID NO:429 is the cDNA sequence for 22590.
SEQ ID NO:430 is the cDNA sequence for 22591.
SEQ ID NO:431 is the cDNA sequence for 22592.
SEQ ID NO:432 is the cDNA sequence for 22593.
SEQ ID NO:433 is the cDNA sequence for 22594.
SEQ ID NO:434 is the cDNA sequence for 22595.
SEQ ID NO:435 is the cDNA sequence for 22596.
SEQ ID NO:436 is the cDNA sequence for 22847.
SEQ ID NO:437 is the cDNA sequence for 22848.
SEQ ID NO:438 is the cDNA sequence for 22849.
SEQ ID NO:439 is the cDNA sequence for 22851.
SEQ ID NO:440 is the cDNA sequence for 22852.
SEQ ID NO:441 is the cDNA sequence for 22853.
SEQ ID NO:442 is the cDNA sequence for 22854.
SEQ ID NO:443 is the cDNA sequence for 22855.
SEQ ID NO:444 is the cDNA sequence for 22856.
SEQ ID NO:445 is the cDNA sequence for 22857.
SEQ ID NO:446 is the cDNA sequence for 23601.
SEQ ID NO:447 is the cDNA sequence for 23602.
SEQ ID NO:448 is the cDNA sequence for 23605.
SEQ ID NO:449 is the cDNA sequence for 23606.
SEQ ID NO:450 is the cDNA sequence for 23612.

SEQ ID NO:451 is the cDNA sequence for 23614.
SEQ ID NO:452 is the cDNA sequence for 23618.
SEQ ID NO:453 is the cDNA sequence for 23622.
SEQ ID NO:454 is the cDNA sequence for folate hydrolase.
SEQ ID NO:455 is the cDNA sequence for LIM protein.
SEQ ID NO:456 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.
SEQ ID NO:457 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.
SEQ ID NO:458 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.
SEQ ID NO:459 is the cDNA sequence for 23045.
SEQ ID NO:460 is the cDNA sequence for 23032.
SEQ ID NO:461 is the cDNA sequence for 23054.
SEQ ID NOs:462-467 are cDNA sequences for known genes.
SEQ ID NOs:468-471 are cDNA sequences for P710P.
SEQ ID NO:472 is a cDNA sequence for P1001C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The compositions described herein may include prostate tumor polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, binding agents such as antibodies, antigen presenting cells (APCs) and/or immune system cells (*e.g.*, T cells). Polypeptides of the present invention generally comprise at least a portion (such as an immunogenic portion) of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof. A "prostate tumor protein" is a protein that is expressed in prostate tumor cells at a level that is at least two fold, and preferably at least five fold, greater than the level of expression in a normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein. Certain prostate tumor proteins are tumor proteins that react detectably (within an immunoassay, such as an ELISA or Western blot) with antisera of a patient afflicted with prostate cancer. Polynucleotides of the subject invention generally comprise a DNA or RNA sequence that encodes all or a portion of such a polypeptide, or that is complementary to such a sequence. Antibodies are generally immune system proteins, or antigen-binding fragments thereof, that are capable of binding to a polypeptide as described above. Antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B-cells that express a polypeptide as described above. T cells that may be employed within such compositions are generally T cells that are specific for a polypeptide as described above.

The present invention is based on the discovery of human prostate tumor proteins. Sequences of polynucleotides encoding certain tumor proteins, or portions thereof, are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472. Sequences of polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a tumor protein are provided in SEQ ID NOs:112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380 and 383.

PROSTATE TUMOR PROTEIN POLYNUCLEOTIDES

Any polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein or a portion or other variant thereof as described herein is encompassed by the present invention. Preferred polynucleotides comprise at least 15 consecutive nucleotides, preferably at least 30 consecutive nucleotides and more preferably at least 45 consecutive nucleotides, that encode a portion of a prostate tumor protein. More preferably, a polynucleotide encodes an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein. Polynucleotides complementary to any such sequences are also encompassed by the present invention. Polynucleotides may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a prostate tumor protein or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. Polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to a native tumor protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. Variants preferably exhibit at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity and most preferably at least about 90% identity to a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a native prostate tumor protein or a portion thereof.

Two polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acids in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50,

in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenesis pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Preferably, the “percentage of sequence identity” is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Variants may also, or alternatively, be substantially homologous to a native gene, or a portion or complement thereof. Such polynucleotide variants are capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent conditions to a naturally occurring DNA sequence encoding a native prostate tumor protein (or a complementary sequence). Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5 X SSC, overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal homology to

the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one or more mutations, such as deletions, additions and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

Polynucleotides may be prepared using any of a variety of techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for tumor-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that is at least five fold greater in a prostate tumor than in normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polypeptides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein, such as prostate tumor cells. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (*e.g.*, a prostate tumor cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (*e.g.*, by nick-translation or end-labeling with ^{32}P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (*see* Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using

standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using, for example, software well known in the art. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (*see* Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Another such technique is known as "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" or RACE. This technique involves the use of an internal primer and an external primer, which hybridizes to a polyA region or vector sequence, to identify sequences that are 5' and 3' of a known sequence. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:3055-60, 1991). Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (*e.g.*, NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence.

Certain nucleic acid sequences of cDNA molecules encoding at least a portion of a prostate tumor protein are provided in SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472. Isolation of these

polynucleotides is described below. Each of these prostate tumor proteins was overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue.

Polynucleotide variants may generally be prepared by any method known in the art, including chemical synthesis by, for example, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Modifications in a polynucleotide sequence may also be introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis (*see* Adelman et al., *DNA* 2:183, 1983). Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding a prostate tumor protein, or portion thereof, provided that the DNA is incorporated into a vector with a suitable RNA polymerase promoter (such as T7 or SP6). Certain portions may be used to prepare an encoded polypeptide, as described herein. In addition, or alternatively, a portion may be administered to a patient such that the encoded polypeptide is generated *in vivo* (e.g., by transfecting antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, with a cDNA construct encoding a prostate tumor polypeptide, and administering the transfected cells to the patient).

A portion of a sequence complementary to a coding sequence (*i.e.*, an antisense polynucleotide) may also be used as a probe or to modulate gene expression. cDNA constructs that can be transcribed into antisense RNA may also be introduced into cells of tissues to facilitate the production of antisense RNA. An antisense polynucleotide may be used, as described herein, to inhibit expression of a tumor protein. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation, which compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules (*see* Gee et al., *In Huber and Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing Co. (Mt. Kisco, NY; 1994)). Alternatively, an antisense molecule may be designed to hybridize with a control region of a gene (e.g., promoter, enhancer or transcription initiation site), and block transcription of the gene; or to block translation by inhibiting binding of a transcript to ribosomes.

A portion of a coding sequence, or of a complementary sequence, may also be designed as a probe or primer to detect gene expression. Probes may be labeled with a variety of reporter groups, such as radionuclides and enzymes, and are preferably at least 10 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length and still more preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length. Primers, as noted above, are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length.

Any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such

as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl- methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Nucleotide sequences as described herein may be joined to a variety of other nucleotide sequences using established recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be cloned into any of a variety of cloning vectors, including plasmids, phagemids, lambda phage derivatives and cosmids. Vectors of particular interest include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors and sequencing vectors. In general, a vector will contain an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites and one or more selectable markers. Other elements will depend upon the desired use, and will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Within certain embodiments, polynucleotides may be formulated so as to permit entry into a cell of a mammal, and expression therein. Such formulations are particularly useful for therapeutic purposes, as described below. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that there are many ways to achieve expression of a polynucleotide in a target cell, and any suitable method may be employed. For example, a polynucleotide may be incorporated into a viral vector such as, but not limited to, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, retrovirus, or vaccinia or other pox virus (e.g., avian pox virus). Techniques for incorporating DNA into such vectors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. A retroviral vector may additionally transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker (to aid in the identification or selection of transduced cells) and/or a targeting moiety, such as a gene that encodes a ligand for a receptor on a specific target cell, to render the vector target specific. Targeting may also be accomplished using an antibody, by methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other formulations for therapeutic purposes include colloidal dispersion systems, such as macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. A preferred colloidal system for use as a delivery vehicle *in vitro* and *in vivo* is a liposome (i.e., an artificial membrane vesicle). The preparation and use of such systems is well known in the art.

PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

Within the context of the present invention, polypeptides may comprise at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof, as described herein. As noted above, a "prostate tumor protein" is a protein that is expressed by prostate tumor cells. Proteins that are prostate tumor proteins also react detectably within an immunoassay (such as an ELISA) with antisera from a patient with prostate cancer. Polypeptides as described herein may be of any length. Additional sequences derived from

the native protein and/or heterologous sequences may be present, and such sequences may (but need not) possess further immunogenic or antigenic properties.

An "immunogenic portion," as used herein is a portion of a protein that is recognized (*i.e.*, specifically bound) by a B-cell and/or T-cell surface antigen receptor. Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least 10, and still more preferably at least 20 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein or a variant thereof. Certain preferred immunogenic portions include peptides in which an N-terminal leader sequence and/or transmembrane domain have been deleted. Other preferred immunogenic portions may contain a small N- and/or C-terminal deletion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids), relative to the mature protein.

Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (Raven Press, 1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native prostate tumor protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, ¹²⁵I-labeled Protein A.

As noted above, a composition may comprise a variant of a native prostate tumor protein. A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from a native prostate tumor protein in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, such that the immunogenicity of the polypeptide is not substantially diminished. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein.

Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein. Polypeptide variants preferably exhibit at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 90% and most preferably at least about 95% identity (determined as described above) to the identified polypeptides.

Preferably, a variant contains conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide.

As noted above, polypeptides may comprise a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (*e.g.*, poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

Polypeptides may be prepared using any of a variety of well known techniques. Recombinant polypeptides encoded by DNA sequences as described above may be readily prepared from the DNA sequences using any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a DNA molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast and higher eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are

E. coli, yeast or a mammalian cell line such as COS or CHO. Supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete recombinant protein or polypeptide into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant polypeptide.

Portions and other variants having fewer than about 100 amino acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may also be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, CA), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known tumor protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein.

Fusion proteins may generally be prepared using standard techniques, including chemical conjugation. Preferably, a fusion protein is expressed as a recombinant protein, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused protein, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptide components by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into

the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see, for example, Stoute et al. New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as

amidase LYTA (encoded by the *LytA* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (*see Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

In general, polypeptides (including fusion proteins) and polynucleotides as described herein are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide or polynucleotide is one that is removed from its original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure. A polynucleotide is considered to be isolated if, for example, it is cloned into a vector that is not a part of the natural environment.

BINDING AGENTS

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a prostate tumor protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind" to a prostate tumor protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a prostate tumor protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability to bind may be evaluated by, for example, determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about 10^3 L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a cancer, such as prostate cancer, using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a prostate tumor protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a cancer in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without the cancer. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (e.g., blood, sera, urine and/or tumor biopsies) from

patients with and without a cancer (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. *See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (*e.g., mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats*). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (*i.e., reactivity with the polypeptide of interest*). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient

time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include ^{90}Y , ^{123}I , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{211}At , and ^{212}Bi . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, *Shigella* toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (e.g., covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (e.g., via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (e.g., a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and

thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in the bed of a resected tumor. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density on the tumor, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

T CELLS

Immunotherapeutic compositions may also, or alternatively, comprise T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein. Such cells may generally be prepared *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, using standard procedures. For example, T cells may be isolated from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or a fraction of bone marrow or peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as the CEPRATE™ system, available from CellPro Inc., Bothell WA (see also U.S. Patent No. 5,240,856; U.S. Patent No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). Alternatively, T cells may be derived from related or unrelated humans, non-human mammals, cell lines or cultures.

T cells may be stimulated with a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor polypeptide and/or an antigen presenting cell (APC) that expresses such a polypeptide. Such stimulation is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the generation of T cells that are specific for the polypeptide. Preferably, a prostate tumor polypeptide or polynucleotide is present within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to facilitate the generation of specific T cells.

T cells are considered to be specific for a prostate tumor polypeptide if the T cells kill target cells coated with the polypeptide or expressing a gene encoding the polypeptide. T cell specificity may be evaluated using any of a variety of standard techniques. For example, within a chromium release assay or proliferation assay, a stimulation index of more than two fold increase in lysis and/or proliferation, compared to negative controls, indicates T cell specificity. Such assays may be performed, for example, as described in Chen et al., *Cancer Res.* 54:1065-1070, 1994. Alternatively, detection of the proliferation of T cells may be accomplished by a variety of known techniques. For example, T cell proliferation can be detected by measuring an increased rate of DNA synthesis (e.g., by pulse-labeling cultures of T cells with tritiated thymidine and measuring the amount of tritiated thymidine incorporated into DNA). Contact with a prostate tumor polypeptide (100 ng/ml - 100 µg/ml, preferably 200 ng/ml - 25 µg/ml) for 3 - 7 days should result in at least a two fold increase in proliferation of the T cells. Contact as described above for 2-3 hours should result in activation of the T cells, as measured using standard cytokine assays in which a two fold increase in the level of cytokine release (e.g., TNF or IFN-γ) is indicative of T cell activation (see Coligan et al., *Current Protocols in Immunology*, vol. 1, Wiley Interscience

(Greene 1998)). T cells that have been activated in response to a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or polypeptide-expressing APC may be CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺. Prostate tumor protein-specific T cells may be expanded using standard techniques. Within preferred embodiments, the T cells are derived from either a patient or a related, or unrelated, donor and are administered to the patient following stimulation and expansion.

For therapeutic purposes, CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells that proliferate in response to a prostate tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or APC can be expanded in number either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Proliferation of such T cells *in vitro* may be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, the T cells can be re-exposed to a prostate tumor polypeptide, or a short peptide corresponding to an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, with or without the addition of T cell growth factors, such as interleukin-2, and/or stimulator cells that synthesize a prostate tumor polypeptide. Alternatively, one or more T cells that proliferate in the presence of a prostate tumor protein can be expanded in number by cloning. Methods for cloning cells are well known in the art, and include limiting dilution.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND VACCINES

Within certain aspects, polypeptides, polynucleotides, T cells and/or binding agents disclosed herein may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or immunogenic compositions (*i.e.*, vaccines). Pharmaceutical compositions comprise one or more such compounds and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one or more such compounds and a non-specific immune response enhancer. A non-specific immune response enhancer may be any substance that enhances an immune response to an exogenous antigen. Examples of non-specific immune response enhancers include adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the compound is incorporated; *see e.g.*, Fullerton, U.S. Patent No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines within the scope of the present invention may also contain other compounds, which may be biologically active or inactive. For example, one or more immunogenic portions of other tumor antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition or vaccine.

A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998,

and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The DNA may also be "naked," as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (e.g., neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (e.g., glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (e.g., aluminum hydroxide) and/or

preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of non-specific immune response enhancers may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the vaccines provided herein, the adjuvant composition is preferably designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- γ , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (e.g., IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- β) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc. (Hamilton, MT; see US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21, which may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is

quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprises an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210. Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer and a suitable carrier or excipient.

The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule or sponge that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane. Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets tumor cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-tumor effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, including tumor and peritumoral tissues, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic antitumor immunity (*see* Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*) and based on the lack of differentiation markers of B cells (CD19 and CD20), T cells (CD3), monocytes (CD14) and natural killer cells (CD56), as determined using standard assays. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-

surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (*see* Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, tumor-infiltrating cells, peritumoral tissues-infiltrating cells, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF α to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF α , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc γ receptor, mannose receptor and DEC-205 marker. The mature phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (*e.g.*, CD40, CD80 and CD86).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the prostate tumor polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a composition or vaccine comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the prostate tumor polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (*e.g.*, vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that

provides T cell help (e.g., a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

CANCER THERAPY

In further aspects of the present invention, the compositions described herein may be used for immunotherapy of cancer, such as prostate cancer. Within such methods, pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines are typically administered to a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may or may not be afflicted with cancer. Accordingly, the above pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be used to prevent the development of a cancer or to treat a patient afflicted with a cancer. A cancer may be diagnosed using criteria generally accepted in the art, including the presence of a malignant tumor. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered either prior to or following surgical removal of primary tumors and/or treatment such as administration of radiotherapy or conventional chemotherapeutic drugs.

Within certain embodiments, immunotherapy may be active immunotherapy, in which treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system to react against tumors with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (such as polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein).

Within other embodiments, immunotherapy may be passive immunotherapy, in which treatment involves the delivery of agents with established tumor-immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate antitumor effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T cells as discussed above, T lymphocytes (such as CD8⁺ cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD4⁺ T-helper tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells and lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells and antigen-presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing a polypeptide provided herein. T cell receptors and antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides recited herein may be cloned, expressed and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for adoptive immunotherapy. The polypeptides provided herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as described above and in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164) for passive immunotherapy.

Effector cells may generally be obtained in sufficient quantities for adoptive immunotherapy by growth *in vitro*, as described herein. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific effector cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. Such *in vitro* culture conditions typically use intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines (such as IL-2) and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, immunoreactive polypeptides as provided herein

may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate a sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast or B cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides or transfected with one or more polynucleotides using standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen-presenting cells can be transfected with a polynucleotide having a promoter appropriate for increasing expression in a recombinant virus or other expression system. Cultured effector cells for use in therapy must be able to grow and distribute widely, and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have shown that cultured effector cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (*see, for example, Cheever et al., Immunological Reviews 157:177, 1997*).

Alternatively, a vector expressing a polypeptide recited herein may be introduced into antigen presenting cells taken from a patient and clonally propagated *ex vivo* for transplant back into the same patient. Transfected cells may be reintroduced into the patient using any means known in the art, preferably in sterile form by intravenous, intracavitary, intraperitoneal or intratumor administration.

Routes and frequency of administration of the therapeutic compositions disclosed herein, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual, and may be readily established using standard techniques. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (*e.g.*, intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (*e.g.*, by aspiration) or orally. Preferably, between 1 and 10 doses may be administered over a 52 week period. Preferably, 6 doses are administered, at intervals of 1 month, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of a compound that, when administered as described above, is capable of promoting an anti-tumor immune response, and is at least 10-50% above the basal (*i.e.*, untreated) level. Such response can be monitored by measuring the anti-tumor antibodies in a patient or by vaccine-dependent generation of cytolytic effector cells capable of killing the patient's tumor cells *in vitro*. Such vaccines should also be capable of causing an immune response that leads to an improved clinical outcome (*e.g.*, more frequent remissions, complete or partial or longer disease-free survival) in vaccinated patients as compared to non-vaccinated patients. In general, for pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising one or more polypeptides, the amount of each polypeptide present in a dose ranges from about 100 μ g to 5 mg per kg of host. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such

a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome (e.g., more frequent remissions, complete or partial, or longer disease-free survival) in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a prostate tumor protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

METHODS FOR DETECTING CANCER

In general, a cancer may be detected in a patient based on the presence of one or more prostate tumor proteins and/or polynucleotides encoding such proteins in a biological sample (for example, blood, sera, urine and/or tumor biopsies) obtained from the patient. In other words, such proteins may be used as markers to indicate the presence or absence of a cancer such as prostate cancer. In addition, such proteins may be useful for the detection of other cancers. The binding agents provided herein generally permit detection of the level of antigen that binds to the agent in the biological sample. Polynucleotide primers and probes may be used to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein, which is also indicative of the presence or absence of a cancer. In general, a prostate tumor sequence should be present at a level that is at least three fold higher in tumor tissue than in normal tissue.

There are a variety of assay formats known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using a binding agent to detect polypeptide markers in a sample. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient may be determined by (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent; (b) detecting in the sample a level of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the level of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value.

In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of binding agent immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the polypeptide from the remainder of the sample. The bound polypeptide may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group and specifically binds to the binding agent/polypeptide complex. Such detection reagents may comprise, for example, a binding agent that specifically binds to the polypeptide or an antibody or other agent that specifically binds to the binding agent, such as an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or a lectin. Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which a polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized binding agent after incubation of the binding agent with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled polypeptide to the binding agent is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized binding

agent. Suitable polypeptides for use within such assays include full length prostate tumor proteins and portions thereof to which the binding agent binds, as described above.

The solid support may be any material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the tumor protein may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681. The binding agent may be immobilized on the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art, which are amply described in the patent and scientific literature. In the context of the present invention, the term "immobilization" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the agent and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Immobilization by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the binding agent, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and about 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of binding agent ranging from about 10 ng to about 10 μ g, and preferably about 100 ng to about 1 μ g, is sufficient to immobilize an adequate amount of binding agent.

Covalent attachment of binding agent to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the binding agent. For example, the binding agent may be covalently attached to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the binding partner (*see, e.g.,* Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is a two-antibody sandwich assay. This assay may be performed by first contacting an antibody that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that polypeptides within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized antibody. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide-antibody complexes and a detection reagent (preferably a second antibody capable of binding to a different site on the polypeptide) containing a reporter group is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific reporter group.

More specifically, once the antibody is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The immobilized antibody is then incubated with the sample, and polypeptide is allowed to bind to the antibody. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is a period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of polypeptide within a sample obtained from an individual with prostate cancer. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least about 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound polypeptide. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. The second antibody, which contains a reporter group, may then be added to the solid support. Preferred reporter groups include those groups recited above.

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound polypeptide. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of a cancer, such as prostate cancer, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value for the detection of a cancer is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antibody is incubated with samples from patients without the cancer. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for the cancer. In an alternate preferred

embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, p. 106-7. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (i.e., sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (i.e., the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for a cancer.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a flow-through or strip test format, wherein the binding agent is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, polypeptides within the sample bind to the immobilized binding agent as the sample passes through the membrane. A second, labeled binding agent then binds to the binding agent-polypeptide complex as a solution containing the second binding agent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound second binding agent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which binding agent is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing second binding agent and to the area of immobilized binding agent. Concentration of second binding agent at the area of immobilized antibody indicates the presence of a cancer. Typically, the concentration of second binding agent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of binding agent immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of polypeptide that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in the two-antibody sandwich assay, in the format discussed above. Preferred binding agents for use in such assays are antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. Preferably, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 μ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount of biological sample.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the tumor proteins or binding agents of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. For example, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the above protocols may be readily modified to use prostate tumor polypeptides to

detect antibodies that bind to such polypeptides in a biological sample. The detection of such prostate tumor protein specific antibodies may correlate with the presence of a cancer.

A cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the presence of T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. Within certain methods, a biological sample comprising CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient is incubated with a prostate tumor polypeptide, a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide and/or an APC that expresses at least an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, and the presence or absence of specific activation of the T cells is detected. Suitable biological samples include, but are not limited to, isolated T cells. For example, T cells may be isolated from a patient by routine techniques (such as by Ficoll/Hypaque density gradient centrifugation of peripheral blood lymphocytes). T cells may be incubated *in vitro* for 2-9 days (typically 4 days) at 37°C with prostate tumor polypeptide (e.g., 5 - 25 µg/ml). It may be desirable to incubate another aliquot of a T cell sample in the absence of prostate tumor polypeptide to serve as a control. For CD4⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating proliferation of the T cells. For CD8⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating cytolytic activity. A level of proliferation that is at least two fold greater and/or a level of cytolytic activity that is at least 20% greater than in disease-free patients indicates the presence of a cancer in the patient.

As noted above, a cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the level of mRNA encoding a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify a portion of a prostate tumor cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for (i.e., hybridizes to) a polynucleotide encoding the prostate tumor protein. The amplified cDNA is then separated and detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes that specifically hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein in a biological sample.

To permit hybridization under assay conditions, oligonucleotide primers and probes should comprise an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 60%, preferably at least about 75% and more preferably at least about 90%, identity to a portion of a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein that is at least 10 nucleotides, and preferably at least 20 nucleotides, in length. Preferably, oligonucleotide primers and/or probes will hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide disclosed herein under moderately stringent conditions, as defined above. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the diagnostic methods described herein preferably are at least 10-40 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers

comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides, more preferably at least 15 contiguous nucleotides, of a DNA molecule having a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375 and 381. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (*see*, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.*, 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989).

One preferred assay employs RT-PCR, in which PCR is applied in conjunction with reverse transcription. Typically, RNA is extracted from a biological sample, such as biopsy tissue, and is reverse transcribed to produce cDNA molecules. PCR amplification using at least one specific primer generates a cDNA molecule, which may be separated and visualized using, for example, gel electrophoresis. Amplification may be performed on biological samples taken from a test patient and from an individual who is not afflicted with a cancer. The amplification reaction may be performed on several dilutions of cDNA spanning two orders of magnitude. A two-fold or greater increase in expression in several dilutions of the test patient sample as compared to the same dilutions of the non-cancerous sample is typically considered positive.

In another embodiment, the disclosed compositions may be used as markers for the progression of cancer. In this embodiment, assays as described above for the diagnosis of a cancer may be performed over time, and the change in the level of reactive polypeptide(s) or polynucleotide evaluated. For example, the assays may be performed every 24-72 hours for a period of 6 months to 1 year, and thereafter performed as needed. In general, a cancer is progressing in those patients in whom the level of polypeptide or polynucleotide detected increases over time. In contrast, the cancer is not progressing when the level of reactive polypeptide or polynucleotide either remains constant or decreases with time.

Certain *in vivo* diagnostic assays may be performed directly on a tumor. One such assay involves contacting tumor cells with a binding agent. The bound binding agent may then be detected directly or indirectly via a reporter group. Such binding agents may also be used in histological applications. Alternatively, polynucleotide probes may be used within such applications.

As noted above, to improve sensitivity, multiple prostate tumor protein markers may be assayed within a given sample. It will be apparent that binding agents specific for different proteins provided herein may be combined within a single assay. Further, multiple primers or probes may be used concurrently. The selection of tumor protein markers may be based on routine experiments to determine combinations that results in optimal sensitivity. In addition, or alternatively, assays for tumor proteins provided herein may be combined with assays for other known tumor antigens.

DIAGNOSTIC KITS

The present invention further provides kits for use within any of the above diagnostic methods. Such kits typically comprise two or more components necessary for performing a diagnostic assay. Components may be compounds, reagents, containers and/or equipment. For example, one container within a kit may contain a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein. Such antibodies or fragments may be provided attached to a support material, as described above. One or more additional containers may enclose elements, such as reagents or buffers, to be used in the assay. Such kits may also, or alternatively, contain a detection reagent as described above that contains a reporter group suitable for direct or indirect detection of antibody binding.

Alternatively, a kit may be designed to detect the level of mRNA encoding a prostate tumor protein in a biological sample. Such kits generally comprise at least one oligonucleotide probe or primer, as described above, that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein. Such an oligonucleotide may be used, for example, within a PCR or hybridization assay. Additional components that may be present within such kits include a second oligonucleotide and/or a diagnostic reagent or container to facilitate the detection of a polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library was constructed from prostate tumor poly A⁺ RNA using a Superscript Plasmid System for cDNA Synthesis and Plasmid Cloning kit (BRL Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD 20897) following the manufacturer's protocol. Specifically, prostate tumor tissues were homogenized with polytron (Kinematica, Switzerland) and total RNA was extracted using Trizol reagent (BRL Life Technologies) as directed by the manufacturer. The poly A⁺ RNA was then purified using a Qiagen oligotex spin column mRNA purification kit (Qiagen, Santa Clarita, CA 91355) according to the manufacturer's protocol. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using the NotI/Oligo-dT18 primer. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized, ligated with EcoRI/BAXI adaptors (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and digested with NotI. Following size fractionation with Chroma Spin-1000 columns (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), the cDNA was ligated into the EcoRI/NotI site of pCDNA3.1 (Invitrogen) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells (BRL Life Technologies) by electroporation.

Using the same procedure, a normal human pancreas cDNA expression library was prepared from a pool of six tissue specimens (Clontech). The cDNA libraries were characterized by determining the number of independent colonies, the percentage of clones that carried insert, the average insert size and by sequence analysis. The prostate tumor library contained 1.64×10^7 independent colonies, with 70% of clones having an insert and the average insert size being 1745 base pairs. The normal pancreas cDNA library contained 3.3×10^6 independent colonies, with 69% of clones having inserts and the average insert size being 1120 base pairs. For both libraries, sequence analysis showed that the majority of clones had a full length cDNA sequence and were synthesized from mRNA, with minimal rRNA and mitochondrial DNA contamination.

cDNA library subtraction was performed using the above prostate tumor and normal pancreas cDNA libraries, as described by Hara *et al.* (*Blood*, 84:189-199, 1994) with some modifications. Specifically, a prostate tumor-specific subtracted cDNA library was generated as follows. Normal pancreas cDNA library (70 μ g) was digested with EcoRI, NotI, and SfuI, followed by a filling-in reaction with DNA polymerase Klenow fragment. After phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, the DNA was dissolved in 100 μ l of

H₂O, heat-denatured and mixed with 100 μ l (100 μ g) of Photoprobe biotin (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). As recommended by the manufacturer, the resulting mixture was irradiated with a 270 W sunlamp on ice for 20 minutes. Additional Photoprobe biotin (50 μ l) was added and the biotinylation reaction was repeated. After extraction with butanol five times, the DNA was ethanol-precipitated and dissolved in 23 μ l H₂O to form the driver DNA.

To form the tracer DNA, 10 μ g prostate tumor cDNA library was digested with BamHI and XhoI, phenol chloroform extracted and passed through Chroma spin-400 columns (Clontech). Following ethanol precipitation, the tracer DNA was dissolved in 5 μ l H₂O. Tracer DNA was mixed with 15 μ l driver DNA and 20 μ l of 2 x hybridization buffer (1.5 M NaCl/10 mM EDTA/50 mM HEPES pH 7.5/0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate), overlaid with mineral oil, and heat-denatured completely. The sample was immediately transferred into a 68 °C water bath and incubated for 20 hours (long hybridization [LH]). The reaction mixture was then subjected to a streptavidin treatment followed by phenol/chloroform extraction. This process was repeated three more times. Subtracted DNA was precipitated, dissolved in 12 μ l H₂O, mixed with 8 μ l driver DNA and 20 μ l of 2 x hybridization buffer, and subjected to a hybridization at 68 °C for 2 hours (short hybridization [SH]). After removal of biotinylated double-stranded DNA, subtracted cDNA was ligated into BamHI/XhoI site of chloramphenicol resistant pBCSK⁺ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA 92037) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells by electroporation to generate a prostate tumor specific subtracted cDNA library (referred to as "prostate subtraction 1").

To analyze the subtracted cDNA library, plasmid DNA was prepared from 100 independent clones, randomly picked from the subtracted prostate tumor specific library and grouped based on insert size. Representative cDNA clones were further characterized by DNA sequencing with a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A (Foster City, CA). Six cDNA clones, hereinafter referred to as F1-13, F1-12, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4, were shown to be abundant in the subtracted prostate-specific cDNA library. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for F1-12 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 2 and 3, respectively, with determined 3' cDNA sequences for F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, H1-9 and H1-4 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 and 4-7, respectively.

The cDNA sequences for the isolated clones were compared to known sequences in the gene bank using the EMBL and GenBank databases (release 96). Four of the prostate tumor cDNA clones, F1-13, F1-16, H1-1, and H1-4, were determined to encode the following previously identified proteins: prostate specific antigen (PSA), human glandular kallikrein, human tumor expression enhanced gene, and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. H1-9 was found to be identical to a previously identified human

autonomously replicating sequence. No significant homologies to the cDNA sequence for F1-12 were found.

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of a full-length cDNA sequence for F1-12. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 107, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 108.

To clone less abundant prostate tumor specific genes, cDNA library subtraction was performed by subtracting the prostate tumor cDNA library described above with the normal pancreas cDNA library and with the three most abundant genes in the previously subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library: human glandular kallikrein, prostate specific antigen (PSA), and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II. Specifically, 1 µg each of human glandular kallikrein, PSA and mitochondria cytochrome C oxidase subunit II cDNAs in pCDNA3.1 were added to the driver DNA and subtraction was performed as described above to provide a second subtracted cDNA library hereinafter referred to as the "subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike".

Twenty-two cDNA clones were isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike. The determined 3' and 5' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-17, L1-12, N1-1862, J1-13, J1-19, J1-25, J1-24, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4 and L1-14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27 and 28-29, respectively. The determined 3' cDNA sequences for the clones referred to as J1-12, J1-16, J1-21, K1-48, K1-55, L1-2, L1-6, N1-1858, N1-1860, N1-1861, N1-1864 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 30-40, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to three of the five most abundant DNA species, (J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862; SEQ ID NOS: 8-9, 10-11 and 12-13, respectively). Of the remaining two most abundant species, one (J1-12; SEQ ID NO:30) was found to be identical to the previously identified human pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, and the other (K1-48; SEQ ID NO:33) was determined to have some homology to *R. norvegicus* mRNA for 2-arylpropionyl-CoA epimerase. Of the 17 less abundant cDNA clones isolated from the subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, four (J1-16, K1-55, L1-6 and N1-1864; SEQ ID NOS:31, 34, 36 and 40, respectively) were found to be identical to previously identified sequences, two (J1-21 and N1-1860; SEQ ID NOS: 32 and 38, respectively) were found to show some homology to non-human sequences, and two (L1-2 and N1-1861; SEQ ID NOS: 35 and 39, respectively) were found to show some homology to known human sequences. No significant homologies were found to the polypeptides J1-13, J1-19, J1-24, J1-25, K1-58, K1-63, L1-4, L1-14 (SEQ ID NOS: 14-15, 16-17, 20-21, 18-19, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, respectively).

Subsequent studies led to the isolation of full length cDNA sequences for J1-17, L1-12 and N1-1862 (SEQ ID NOS: 109-111, respectively). The corresponding predicted

amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 112-114. L1-12 is also referred to as P501S.

In a further experiment, four additional clones were identified by subtracting a prostate tumor cDNA library with normal prostate cDNA prepared from a pool of three normal prostate poly A+ RNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 2"). The determined cDNA sequences for these clones, hereinafter referred to as U1-3064, U1-3065, V1-3692 and 1A-3905, are provided in SEQ ID NO: 69-72, respectively. Comparison of the determined sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to U1-3065.

A second subtraction with spike (referred to as "prostate subtraction spike 2") was performed by subtracting a prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike with normal pancreas cDNA library and further spiked with PSA, J1-17, pulmonary surfactant-associated protein, mitochondrial DNA, cytochrome c oxidase subunit II, N1-1862, autonomously replicating sequence, L1-12 and tumor expression enhanced gene. Four additional clones, hereinafter referred to as V1-3686, R1-2330, 1B-3976 and V1-3679, were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 73-76, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to V1-3686 and R1-2330.

Further analysis of the three prostate subtractions described above (prostate subtraction 2, subtracted prostate tumor specific cDNA library with spike, and prostate subtraction spike 2) resulted in the identification of sixteen additional clones, referred to as 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1G-4734, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4810, 1I-4811, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 77-92, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4741, 1G-4734, 1I-4807, 1J-4876 and 1K-4896 (SEQ ID NOS: 79, 81, 87, 90 and 92, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4736, 1G-4738, 1G-4741, 1G-4744, 1H-4774, 1H-4781, 1H-4785, 1H-4787, 1H-4796, 1I-4807, 1J-4876, 1K-4884 and 1K-4896, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 179-188 and 191-193, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1I-4810 and 1I-4811, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 189 and 190, respectively.

Additional studies with prostate subtraction spike 2 resulted in the isolation of three more clones. Their sequences were determined as described above and compared to the most recent GenBank. All three clones were found to have homology to known genes, which are Cysteine-rich protein, KIAA0242, and KIAA0280 (SEQ ID NO: 317, 319, and 320, respectively). Further analysis of these clones by Synteni microarray (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA) demonstrated that all three clones were over-expressed in most prostate tumors and

prostate BPH, as well as in the majority of normal prostate tissues tested, but low expression in all other normal tissues.

An additional subtraction was performed by subtracting a normal prostate cDNA library with normal pancreas cDNA (referred to as "prostate subtraction 3"). This led to the identification of six additional clones referred to as 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766, 1H-4770, 1H-4771 and 1H-4772 (SEQ ID NOS: 93-98). Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to 1G-4761 and 1H-4771 (SEQ ID NOS: 93 and 97, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1G-4761, 1G-4762, 1H-4766 and 1H-4772 provided in SEQ ID NOS: 194-196 and 199, respectively, and to the determination of additional partial cDNA sequences for 1H-4770 and 1H-4771, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 197 and 198, respectively.

Subtraction of a prostate tumor cDNA library, prepared from a pool of polyA+ RNA from three prostate cancer patients, with a normal pancreas cDNA library (prostate subtraction 4) led to the identification of eight clones, referred to as 1D-4297, 1D-4309, 1D.1-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280 (SEQ ID NOS: 99-107). These sequences were compared to those in the gene bank as described above. No significant homologies were found to 1D-4283 and 1D-4304 (SEQ ID NOS: 103 and 104, respectively). Further analysis of the isolated clones led to the determination of extended cDNA sequences for 1D-4309, 1D.1-4278, 1D-4288, 1D-4283, 1D-4304, 1D-4296 and 1D-4280, provided in SEQ ID NOS: 200-206, respectively.

cDNA clones isolated in prostate subtraction 1 and prostate subtraction 2, described above, were colony PCR amplified and their mRNA expression levels in prostate tumor, normal prostate and in various other normal tissues were determined using microarray technology (Synteni, Palo Alto, CA). Briefly, the PCR amplification products were dotted onto slides in an array format, with each product occupying a unique location in the array. mRNA was extracted from the tissue sample to be tested, reverse transcribed, and fluorescent-labeled cDNA probes were generated. The microarrays were probed with the labeled cDNA probes, the slides scanned and fluorescence intensity was measured. This intensity correlates with the hybridization intensity. Two clones (referred to as P509S and P510S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate and expressed at low levels in all other normal tissues tested (liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon). The determined cDNA sequences for P509S and P510S are provided in SEQ ID NO: 223 and 224, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank as described above, revealed some homology to previously identified ESTs.

Additional, studies led to the isolation of the full-length cDNA sequence for P509S. This sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 332, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 339.

EXAMPLE 2

DETERMINATION OF TISSUE SPECIFICITY OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

Using gene specific primers, mRNA expression levels for the representative prostate tumor polypeptides F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (also referred to as P502S), L1-12 (also referred to as P501S), F1-12 (also referred to as P504S) and N1-1862 (also referred to as P503S) were examined in a variety of normal and tumor tissues using RT-PCR.

Briefly, total RNA was extracted from a variety of normal and tumor tissues using Trizol reagent as described above. First strand synthesis was carried out using 1-2 μ g of total RNA with SuperScript II reverse transcriptase (BRL Life Technologies) at 42 °C for one hour. The cDNA was then amplified by PCR with gene-specific primers. To ensure the semi-quantitative nature of the RT-PCR, β -actin was used as an internal control for each of the tissues examined. First, serial dilutions of the first strand cDNAs were prepared and RT-PCR assays were performed using β -actin specific primers. A dilution was then chosen that enabled the linear range amplification of the β -actin template and which was sensitive enough to reflect the differences in the initial copy numbers. Using these conditions, the β -actin levels were determined for each reverse transcription reaction from each tissue. DNA contamination was minimized by DNase treatment and by assuring a negative PCR result when using first strand cDNA that was prepared without adding reverse transcriptase.

mRNA Expression levels were examined in four different types of tumor tissue (prostate tumor from 2 patients, breast tumor from 3 patients, colon tumor, lung tumor), and sixteen different normal tissues, including prostate, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, testes, bone marrow and brain. F1-16 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor tissue, colon tumor and normal prostate, and at lower levels in normal liver, skin and testes, with expression being undetectable in the other tissues examined. H1-1 was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor, lung tumor, breast tumor, normal prostate, normal colon and normal brain, at much lower levels in normal lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, skin, small intestine, bone marrow, and was not detected in the other tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) and L1-12 (P501S) appear to be specifically over-expressed in prostate, with both genes being expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate but at low to undetectable levels in all the other tissues examined. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors and detectable in normal colon and kidney. The RT-PCR results thus indicate that

F1-16, H1-1, J1-17 (P502S), N1-1862 (P503S) and L1-12 (P501S) are either prostate specific or are expressed at significantly elevated levels in prostate.

Further RT-PCR studies showed that F1-12 (P504S) is over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney but not detectable in all other tissues tested. Similarly, R1-2330 was shown to be over-expressed in 40% of prostate tumors, detectable in normal kidney and liver, but not detectable in all other tissues tested. U1-3064 was found to be over-expressed in 60% of prostate tumors, and also expressed in breast and colon tumors, but was not detectable in normal tissues.

RT-PCR characterization of R1-2330, U1-3064 and 1D-4279 showed that these three antigens are over-expressed in prostate and/or prostate tumors.

Northern analysis with four prostate tumors, two normal prostate samples, two BPH prostates, and normal colon, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, brain, stomach, testes, small intestine and bone marrow, showed that L1-12 (P501S) is over-expressed in prostate tumors and normal prostate, while being undetectable in other normal tissues tested. J1-17 (P502S) was detected in two prostate tumors and not in the other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be over-expressed in three prostate tumors and to be expressed in normal prostate, colon and kidney, but not in other tissues tested. F1-12 (P504S) was found to be highly expressed in two prostate tumors and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

The microarray technology described above was used to determine the expression levels of representative antigens described herein in prostate tumor, breast tumor and the following normal tissues: prostate, liver, pancreas, skin, bone marrow, brain, breast, adrenal gland, bladder, testes, salivary gland, large intestine, kidney, ovary, lung, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and colon. L1-12 (P501S) was found to be over-expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, with some expression being detected in normal skeletal muscle. Both J1-12 and F1-12 (P504S) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor, with expression being lower or undetectable in all other tissues tested. N1-1862 (P503S) was found to be expressed at high levels in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and at low levels in normal large intestine and normal colon, with expression being undetectable in all other tissues tested. R1-2330 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and to be expressed at lower levels in all other tissues tested. 1D-4279 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, expressed at lower levels in normal spinal cord, and to be undetectable in all other tissues tested.

Further microarray analysis to specifically address the extent to which P501S (SEQ ID NO: 110) was expressed in breast tumor revealed moderate over-expression not only in breast tumor, but also in metastatic breast tumor (2/31), with negligible to low expression

in normal tissues. This data suggests that P501S may be over-expressed in various breast tumors as well as in prostate tumors.

The expression levels of 32 ESTs (expressed sequence tags) described by Vasmataz et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998) in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by microarray technology as described above. Two of these clones (referred to as P1000C and P1001C) were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, and expressed at low to undetectable levels in all other tissues tested (normal aorta, thymus, resting and activated PBMC, epithelial cells, spinal cord, adrenal gland, fetal tissues, skin, salivary gland, large intestine, bone marrow, liver, lung, dendritic cells, stomach, lymph nodes, brain, heart, small intestine, skeletal muscle, colon and kidney. The determined cDNA sequences for P1000C and P1001C are provided in SEQ ID NO: 384 and 472, respectively. The sequence of P1001C was found to show some homology to the previously isolated Human mRNA for JM27 protein. No significant homologies were found to the sequence of P1000C.

The expression of the polypeptide encoded by the full length cDNA sequence for F1-12 (also referred to as P504S; SEQ ID NO: 108) was investigated by immunohistochemical analysis. Rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibodies were generated against the full length P504S protein by standard techniques. Subsequent isolation and characterization of the polyclonal antibodies were also performed by techniques well known in the art. Immunohistochemical analysis showed that the P504S polypeptide was expressed in 100% of prostate carcinoma samples tested (n=5).

The rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody did not appear to label benign prostate cells with the same cytoplasmic granular staining, but rather with light nuclear staining. Analysis of normal tissues revealed that the encoded polypeptide was found to be expressed in some, but not all normal human tissues. Positive cytoplasmic staining with rabbit-anti-P504S polyclonal antibody was found in normal human kidney, liver, brain, colon and lung-associated macrophages, whereas heart and bone marrow were negative.

This data indicates that the P504S polypeptide is present in prostate cancer tissues, and that there are qualitative and quantitative differences in the staining between benign prostatic hyperplasia tissues and prostate cancer tissues, suggesting that this polypeptide may be detected selectively in prostate tumors and therefore be useful in the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

EXAMPLE 3

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

A cDNA subtraction library, containing cDNA from normal prostate, subtracted with ten other normal tissue cDNAs (brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, placenta, skeletal muscle, spleen and thymus) and then submitted to a first round of PCR amplification, was purchased from Clontech. This library was subjected to a second round of PCR amplification, following the manufacturer's protocol. The resulting cDNA fragments were subcloned into the vector pT7 Blue T-vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transformed into XL-1 Blue MRF' *E. coli* (Stratagene). DNA was isolated from independent clones and sequenced using a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A.

Fifty-nine positive clones were sequenced. Comparison of the DNA sequences of these clones with those in the gene bank, as described above, revealed no significant homologies to 25 of these clones, hereinafter referred to as P5, P8, P9, P18, P20, P30, P34, P36, P38, P39, P42, P49, P50, P53, P55, P60, P64, P65, P73, P75, P76, P79 and P84. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 41-45, 47-52 and 54-65, respectively. P29, P47, P68, P80 and P82 (SEQ ID NO: 46, 53 and 66-68, respectively) were found to show some degree of homology to previously identified DNA sequences. To the best of the inventors' knowledge, none of these sequences have been previously shown to be present in prostate.

Further studies using the PCR-based methodology described above resulted in the isolation of more than 180 additional clones, of which 23 clones were found to show no significant homologies to known sequences. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 115-123, 127, 131, 137, 145, 147-151, 153, 156-158 and 160. Twenty-three clones (SEQ ID NO: 124-126, 128-130, 132-136, 138-144, 146, 152, 154, 155 and 159) were found to show some homology to previously identified ESTs. An additional ten clones (SEQ ID NO: 161-170) were found to have some degree of homology to known genes. Larger cDNA clones containing the P20 sequence represent splice variants of a gene referred to as P703P. The determined DNA sequence for the variants referred to as DE1, DE13 and DE14 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 171, 175 and 177, respectively, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 172, 176 and 178, respectively. The determined cDNA sequence for an extended spliced form of P703 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 225. The DNA sequences for the splice variants referred to as DE2 and DE6 are provided in SEQ ID NOS: 173 and 174, respectively.

mRNA Expression levels for representative clones in tumor tissues (prostate (n=5), breast (n=2), colon and lung) normal tissues (prostate (n=5), colon, kidney, liver, lung (n=2), ovary (n=2), skeletal muscle, skin, stomach, small intestine and brain), and activated

and non-activated PBMC was determined by RT-PCR as described above. Expression was examined in one sample of each tissue type unless otherwise indicated.

P9 was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor compared to all normal tissues tested except for normal colon which showed comparable expression. P20, a portion of the P703P gene, was found to be highly expressed in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to all twelve normal tissues tested. A modest increase in expression of P20 in breast tumor (n=2), colon tumor and lung tumor was seen compared to all normal tissues except lung (1 of 2). Increased expression of P18 was found in normal prostate, prostate tumor and breast tumor compared to other normal tissues except lung and stomach. A modest increase in expression of P5 was observed in normal prostate compared to most other normal tissues. However, some elevated expression was seen in normal lung and PBMC. Elevated expression of P5 was also observed in prostate tumors (2 of 5), breast tumor and one lung tumor sample. For P30, similar expression levels were seen in normal prostate and prostate tumor, compared to six of twelve other normal tissues tested. Increased expression was seen in breast tumors, one lung tumor sample and one colon tumor sample, and also in normal PBMC. P29 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to the majority of normal tissues. However, substantial expression of P29 was observed in normal colon and normal lung (2 of 2). P80 was found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor (5 of 5) and normal prostate (5 of 5) compared to all other normal tissues tested, with increased expression also being seen in colon tumor.

Further studies resulted in the isolation of twelve additional clones, hereinafter referred to as 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3, 8-h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3. The determined DNA sequences for 10-d8, 10-h10, 11-c8, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-h11, 9-f12 and 9-f3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 207, 208, 209, 216, 217, 220, 221 and 222, respectively. The determined forward and reverse DNA sequences for 7-g6, 8-b5, 8-b6 and 8-g3 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 210 and 211; 212 and 213; 214 and 215; and 218 and 219, respectively. Comparison of these sequences with those in the gene bank revealed no significant homologies to the sequence of 9-f3. The clones 10-d8, 11-c8 and 8-h11 were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs, while 10-h10, 8-b5, 8-b6, 8-d4, 8-d9, 8-g3 and 9-f12 were found to show some homology to previously identified genes. Further characterization of 7-G6 and 8-G3 showed identity to the known genes PAP and PSA, respectively.

mRNA expression levels for these clones were determined using the micro-array technology described above. The clones 7-G6, 8-G3, 8-B5, 8-B6, 8-D4, 8-D9, 9-F3, 9-F12, 9-H3, 10-A2, 10-A4, 11-C9 and 11-F2 were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumor and normal prostate, with expression in other tissues tested being low or undetectable.

Increased expression of 8-F11 was seen in prostate tumor and normal prostate, bladder, skeletal muscle and colon. Increased expression of 10-H10 was seen in prostate tumor and normal prostate, bladder, lung, colon, brain and large intestine. Increased expression of 9-B1 was seen in prostate tumor, breast tumor, and normal prostate, salivary gland, large intestine and skin, with increased expression of 11-C8 being seen in prostate tumor, and normal prostate and large intestine.

An additional cDNA fragment derived from the PCR-based normal prostate subtraction, described above, was found to be prostate specific by both micro-array technology and RT-PCR. The determined cDNA sequence of this clone (referred to as 9-A11) is provided in SEQ ID NO: 226. Comparison of this sequence with those in the public databases revealed 99% identity to the known gene HOXB13.

Further studies led to the isolation of the clones 8-C6 and 8-H7. The determined cDNA sequences for these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 227 and 228, respectively. These sequences were found to show some homology to previously isolated ESTs.

PCR and hybridization-based methodologies were employed to obtain longer cDNA sequences for clone P20 (also referred to as P703P), yielding three additional cDNA fragments that progressively extend the 5' end of the gene. These fragments, referred to as P703PDE5, P703P6.26, and P703PX-23 (SEQ ID NO: 326, 328 and 330, with the predicted corresponding amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 327, 329 and 331, respectively) contain additional 5' sequence. P703PDE5 was recovered by screening of a cDNA library (#141-26) with a portion of P703P as a probe. P703P6.26 was recovered from a mixture of three prostate tumor cDNAs and P703PX_23 was recovered from cDNA library (#438-48). Together, the additional sequences include all of the putative mature serine protease along with part of the putative signal sequence. Further studies using a PCR-based subtraction library of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a pool of normal tissues (referred to as JP: PCR subtraction) resulted in the isolation of thirteen additional clones, seven of which did not share any significant homology to known GenBank sequences. The determined cDNA sequences for these seven clones (P711P, P712P, novel 23, P774P, P775P, P710P and P768P) are provided in SEQ ID NO: 307-311, 313 and 315, respectively. The remaining six clones (SEQ ID NO: 316 and 321-325) were shown to share some homology to known genes. By microarray analysis, all thirteen clones showed three or more fold over-expression in prostate tissues, including prostate tumors, BPH and normal prostate as compared to normal non-prostate tissues. Clones P711P, P712P, novel 23 and P768P showed over-expression in most prostate tumors and BPH tissues tested (n=29), and in the majority of normal prostate tissues (n=4), but background to low expression levels in all normal tissues.

Clones P774P, P775P and P710P showed comparatively lower expression and expression in fewer prostate tumors and BPH samples, with negative to low expression in normal prostate.

The full-length cDNA for P711P was obtained by employing the partial sequence of SEQ ID NO: 307 to screen a prostate cDNA library. Specifically, a directionally cloned prostate cDNA library was prepared using standard techniques. One million colonies of this library were plated onto LB/Amp plates. Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs which were picked up by these filters were denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P711P cDNA fragment of SEQ ID NO: 307 was radio-labeled and used to hybridize with these filters. Positive clones were selected, and cDNAs were prepared and sequenced using an automatic Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems sequencer. The determined full-length sequence of P711P is provided in SEQ ID NO: 382, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 383.

Using PCR and hybridization-based methodologies, additional cDNA sequence information was derived for two clones described above, 11-C9 and 9-F3, herein after referred to as P707P and P714P, respectively (SEQ ID NO: 333 and 334). After comparison with the most recent GenBank, P707P was found to be a splice variant of the known gene HoxB13. In contrast, no significant homologies to P714P were found.

Clones 8-B3, P89, P98, P130 and P201 (as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/020,956, filed February 9, 1998) were found to be contained within one contiguous sequence, referred to as P705P (SEQ ID NO: 335, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 336), which was determined to be a splice variant of the known gene NKX 3.1.

EXAMPLE 4 SYNTHESIS OF POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems 430A peptide synthesizer using FMOC chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugation, binding to an immobilized surface, or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0%-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following

lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray or other types of mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

EXAMPLE 5

FURTHER ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES BY PCR-BASED SUBTRACTION

A cDNA library generated from prostate primary tumor mRNA as described above was subtracted with cDNA from normal prostate. The subtraction was performed using a PCR-based protocol (Clontech), which was modified to generate larger fragments. Within this protocol, tester and driver double stranded cDNA were separately digested with five restriction enzymes that recognize six-nucleotide restriction sites (MluI, MscI, PvuII, SalI and StuI). This digestion resulted in an average cDNA size of 600 bp, rather than the average size of 300 bp that results from digestion with RsaI according to the Clontech protocol. This modification did not affect the subtraction efficiency. Two tester populations were then created with different adapters, and the driver library remained without adapters.

The tester and driver libraries were then hybridized using excess driver cDNA. In the first hybridization step, driver was separately hybridized with each of the two tester cDNA populations. This resulted in populations of (a) unhybridized tester cDNAs, (b) tester cDNAs hybridized to other tester cDNAs, (c) tester cDNAs hybridized to driver cDNAs and (d) unhybridized driver cDNAs. The two separate hybridization reactions were then combined, and rehybridized in the presence of additional denatured driver cDNA. Following this second hybridization, in addition to populations (a) through (d), a fifth population (e) was generated in which tester cDNA with one adapter hybridized to tester cDNA with the second adapter. Accordingly, the second hybridization step resulted in enrichment of differentially expressed sequences which could be used as templates for PCR amplification with adaptor-specific primers.

The ends were then filled in, and PCR amplification was performed using adaptor-specific primers. Only population (e), which contained tester cDNA that did not hybridize to driver cDNA, was amplified exponentially. A second PCR amplification step was then performed, to reduce background and further enrich differentially expressed sequences.

This PCR-based subtraction technique normalizes differentially expressed cDNAs so that rare transcripts that are overexpressed in prostate tumor tissue may be recoverable. Such transcripts would be difficult to recover by traditional subtraction methods.

In addition to genes known to be overexpressed in prostate tumor, seventy-seven further clones were identified. Sequences of these partial cDNAs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 29 to 305. Most of these clones had no significant homology to database sequences. Exceptions were JTPN23 (SEQ ID NO: 231; similarity to pig valosin-containing protein), JTPN30 (SEQ ID NO: 234; similarity to rat mRNA for proteasome subunit), JTPN45 (SEQ ID NO: 243; similarity to rat *norvegicus* cytosolic NADP-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase), JTPN46 (SEQ ID NO: 244; similarity to human subclone H8 4 d4 DNA sequence), JP1D6 (SEQ ID NO: 265; similarity to *G. gallus* dynein light chain-A), JP8D6 (SEQ ID NO: 288; similarity to human BAC clone RG016J04), JP8F5 (SEQ ID NO: 289; similarity to human subclone H8 3 b5 DNA sequence), and JP8E9 (SEQ ID NO: 299; similarity to human Alu sequence).

Additional studies using the PCR-based subtraction library consisting of a prostate tumor pool subtracted against a normal prostate pool (referred to as PT-PN PCR subtraction) yielded three additional clones. Comparison of the cDNA sequences of these clones with the most recent release of GenBank revealed no significant homologies to the two clones referred to as P715P and P767P (SEQ ID NO: 312 and 314). The remaining clone was found to show some homology to the known gene KIAA0056 (SEQ ID NO: 318). Using microarray analysis to measure mRNA expression levels in various tissues, all three clones were found to be over-expressed in prostate tumors and BPH tissues. Specifically, clone P715P was over-expressed in most prostate tumors and BPH tissues by a factor of three or greater, with elevated expression seen in the majority of normal prostate samples and in fetal tissue, but negative to low expression in all other normal tissues. Clone P767P was over-expressed in several prostate tumors and BPH tissues, with moderate expression levels in half of the normal prostate samples, and background to low expression in all other normal tissues tested.

Further analysis, by microarray as described above, of the PT-PN PCR subtraction library and of a DNA subtraction library containing cDNA from prostate tumor subtracted with a pool of normal tissue cDNAs, led to the isolation of 27 additional clones (SEQ ID NO: 340-365 and 381) which were determined to be over-expressed in prostate tumor. The clones of SEQ ID NO: 341, 342, 345, 347, 348, 349, 351, 355-359, 361, 362 and 364 were also found to be expressed in normal prostate. Expression of all 26 clones in a variety of normal tissues was found to be low or undetectable, with the exception of P544S (SEQ ID NO: 356) which was found to be expressed in small intestine. Of the 26 clones, 10 (SEQ ID NO: 340-349) were found to show some homology to previously identified sequences. No significant homologies were found to the clones of SEQ ID NO: 350-365.

EXAMPLE 6

PEPTIDE PRIMING OF MICE AND PROPAGATION OF CTL LINES

6.1. This Example illustrates the preparation of a CTL cell line specific for cells expressing the P502S gene.

Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2.1 (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with P2S#12 peptide (VLGWVAEL; SEQ ID NO: 306), which is derived from the P502S gene (also referred to herein as J1-17, SEQ ID NO: 8), as described by Theobald et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995 with the following modifications. Mice were immunized with 100µg of P2S#12 and 120µg of an I-A^b binding peptide derived from hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and using a nylon mesh single cell suspensions prepared. Cells were then resuspended at 6×10^6 cells/ml in complete media (RPMI-1640; Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) containing 10% FCS, 2mM Glutamine (Gibco BRL), sodium pyruvate (Gibco BRL), non-essential amino acids (Gibco BRL), 2×10^{-5} M 2-mercaptoethanol, 50U/ml penicillin and streptomycin, and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P2S#12-pulsed (5mg/ml P2S#12 and 10mg/ml β 2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7µg/ml dextran sulfate and 25µg/ml LPS for 3 days). Six days later, cells (5×10^5 /ml) were restimulated with 2.5×10^6 /ml peptide pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells (Sherman et al, *Science* 258:815-818, 1992) and 3×10^6 /ml A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20U/ml IL-2. Cells continued to be restimulated on a weekly basis as described, in preparation for cloning the line.

P2S#12 line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed EL4 A2Kb tumor cells (1×10^4 cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders (5×10^5 cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were

restimulated as before. On day 21, clones that were growing were isolated and maintained in culture. Several of these clones demonstrated significantly higher reactivity (lysis) against human fibroblasts (HLA A2.1 expressing) transduced with P502S than against control fibroblasts. An example is presented in Figure 1.

This data indicates that P2S #12 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA A2.1 molecule.

6.2. This Example illustrates the preparation of murine CTL lines and CTL clones specific for cells expressing the P501S gene.

This series of experiments were performed similarly to that described above. Mice were immunized with the P1S#10 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 337), which is derived from the P501S gene (also referred to herein as L1-12, SEQ ID NO: 110). The P1S#10 peptide was derived by analysis of the predicted polypeptide sequence for P501S for potential HLA-A2 binding sequences as defined by published HLA-A2 binding motifs (Parker, KC, *et al*, *J. Immunol.*, 152:163, 1994). P1S#10 peptide was synthesized as described in Example 4, and empirically tested for HLA-A2 binding using a T cell based competition assay. Predicted A2 binding peptides were tested for their ability to compete HLA-A2 specific peptide presentation to an HLA-A2 restricted CTL clone (D150M58), which is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58. D150M58 CTL secretes TNF in response to self-presentation of peptide fluM58. In the competition assay, test peptides at 100-200 µg/ml were added to cultures of D150M58 CTL in order to bind HLA-A2 on the CTL. After thirty minutes, CTL cultured with test peptides, or control peptides, were tested for their antigen dose response to the fluM58 peptide in a standard TNF bioassay. As shown in Figure 3, peptide P1S#10 competes HLA-A2 restricted presentation of fluM58, demonstrating that peptide P1S#10 binds HLA-A2.

Mice expressing the transgene for human HLA A2.1 were immunized as described by Theobald et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:11993-11997, 1995) with the following modifications. Mice were immunized with 62.5µg of P1S #10 and 120µg of an I-A^b binding peptide derived from Hepatitis B Virus protein emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Three weeks later these mice were sacrificed and single cell suspensions prepared using a nylon mesh. Cells were then resuspended at 6×10^6 cells/ml in complete media (as described above) and cultured in the presence of irradiated (3000 rads) P1S#10-pulsed (2µg/ml P1S#10 and 10mg/ml β2-microglobulin) LPS blasts (A2 transgenic spleens cells cultured in the presence of 7µg/ml dextran sulfate and 25µg/ml LPS for 3 days). Six days later cells (5×10^5 /ml) were restimulated with 2.5×10^6 /ml peptide-pulsed irradiated (20,000 rads) EL4A2Kb cells, as described above, and 3×10^6 /ml A2 transgenic spleen feeder cells. Cells were cultured in the presence of 20 U/ml IL-2. Cells were restimulated on a weekly

basis in preparation for cloning. After three rounds of *in vitro* stimulations, one line was generated that recognized P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat targets as shown in Figure 4.

A P1S#10-specific CTL line was cloned by limiting dilution analysis with peptide pulsed EL4 A2Kb tumor cells (1×10^4 cells/ well) as stimulators and A2 transgenic spleen cells as feeders (5×10^5 cells/ well) grown in the presence of 30U/ml IL-2. On day 14, cells were restimulated as before. On day 21, viable clones were isolated and maintained in culture. As shown in Figure 5, five of these clones demonstrated specific cytolytic reactivity against P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets. This data indicates that P1S#10 represents a naturally processed epitope of the P501S protein that is expressed in the context of the human HLA-A2.1 molecule.

EXAMPLE 7

ABILITY OF HUMAN T CELLS TO RECOGNIZE PROSTATE TUMOR POLYPEPTIDES

This Example illustrates the ability of T cells specific for a prostate tumor polypeptide to recognize human tumor.

Human CD8⁺ T cells were primed *in vitro* to the P2S-12 peptide (SEQ ID NO: 306) derived from P502S (also referred to as J1-17) using dendritic cells according to the protocol of Van Tsai et al. (*Critical Reviews in Immunology* 18:65-75, 1998). The resulting CD8⁺ T cell microcultures were tested for their ability to recognize the P2S-12 peptide presented by autologous fibroblasts or fibroblasts which were transduced to express the P502S gene in a γ -interferon ELISPOT assay (*see* Lalvani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 186:859-865, 1997). Briefly, titrating numbers of T cells were assayed in duplicate on 10^4 fibroblasts in the presence of 3 μ g/ml human β_2 -microglobulin and 1 μ g/ml P2S-12 peptide or control E75 peptide. In addition, T cells were simultaneously assayed on autologous fibroblasts transduced with the P502S gene or as a control, fibroblasts transduced with HER-2/*neu*. Prior to the assay, the fibroblasts were treated with 10 ng/ml γ -interferon for 48 hours to upregulate class I MHC expression. One of the microcultures (#5) demonstrated strong recognition of both peptide pulsed fibroblasts as well as transduced fibroblasts in a γ -interferon ELISPOT assay. Figure 2A demonstrates that there was a strong increase in the number of γ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T cells on fibroblasts pulsed with the P2S-12 peptide (solid bars) but not with the control E75 peptide (open bars). This shows the ability of these T cells to specifically recognize the P2S-12 peptide. As shown in Figure 2B, this microculture also demonstrated an increase in the number of γ -interferon spots with increasing numbers of T

cells on fibroblasts transduced to express the P502S gene but not the HER-2/*neu* gene. These results provide additional confirmatory evidence that the P2S-12 peptide is a naturally processed epitope of the P502S protein. Furthermore, this also demonstrates that there exists in the human T cell repertoire, high affinity T cells which are capable of recognizing this epitope. These T cells should also be capable of recognizing human tumors which express the P502S gene.

EXAMPLE 8

PRIMING OF CTL *IN VIVO* USING NAKED DNA IMMUNIZATION WITH A PROSTATE ANTIGEN

The prostate tumor antigen L1-12, as described above, is also referred to as P501S. HLA A2Kb Tg mice (provided by Dr L. Sherman, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA) were immunized with 100 µg VR10132-P501S either intramuscularly or intradermally. The mice were immunized three times, with a two week interval between immunizations. Two weeks after the last immunization, immune spleen cells were cultured with Jurkat A2Kb-P501S transduced stimulator cells. CTL lines were stimulated weekly. After two weeks of *in vitro* stimulation, CTL activity was assessed against P501S transduced targets. Two out of 8 mice developed strong anti-P501S CTL responses. These results demonstrate that P501S contains at least one naturally processed A2-restricted CTL epitope.

EXAMPLE 9

GENERATION OF HUMAN CTL *IN VITRO* USING WHOLE GENE PRIMING AND STIMULATION TECHNIQUES WITH PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN

Using *in vitro* whole-gene priming with P501S-retrovirally transduced autologous fibroblasts (see, for example, Yee et al, *The Journal of Immunology*, 157(9):4079-86, 1996), human CTL lines were derived that specifically recognize autologous fibroblasts transduced with P501S (also known as L1-12), as determined by interferon-γ ELISPOT analysis as described above. Using a panel of HLA-mismatched fibroblast lines transduced with P501S, these CTL lines were shown to be restricted HLA-A2 class I allele. Specifically, dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by growing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S vaccinia virus at a multiplicity of infection (M.O.I) of five, and matured overnight by the addition of 3 µg/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation. CD8+ T cells were isolated using a magnetic bead system, and

priming cultures were initiated using standard culture techniques. Cultures were restimulated every 7-10 days using autologous primary fibroblasts retrovirally transduced with P501S. Following four stimulation cycles, CD8⁺ T cell lines were identified that specifically produced interferon- γ when stimulated with P501S-transduced autologous fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity could be sustained by the continued stimulation of the cultures with P501S-transduced fibroblasts in the presence of IL-15. A panel of HLA-mismatched fibroblast lines transduced with P501S were generated to define the restriction allele of the response. By measuring interferon- γ in an ELISPOT assay, the P501S specific response was shown to be restricted by HLA-A2. These results demonstrate that a CD8⁺ CTL response to P501S can be elicited.

EXAMPLE 10

IDENTIFICATION OF A NATURALLY PROCESSED CTL EPITOPE CONTAINED WITHIN A PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN

The 9-mer peptide p5 (SEQ ID NO: 338) was derived from the P703P antigen (also referred to as P20). The p5 peptide is immunogenic in human HLA-A2 donors and is a naturally processed epitope. Antigen specific CD8⁺ T cells can be primed following repeated *in vitro* stimulations with monocytes pulsed with p5 peptide. These CTL specifically recognize p5-pulsed target cells in both ELISPOT (as described above) and chromium release assays. Additionally, immunization of HLA-A2 transgenic mice with p5 leads to the generation of CTL lines which recognize a variety of P703P transduced target cells expressing either HLA-A2Kb or HLA-A2. Specifically, HLA-A2 transgenic mice were immunized subcutaneously in the footpad with 100 μ g of p5 peptide together with 140 μ g of hepatitis B virus core peptide (a Th peptide) in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Three weeks post immunization, spleen cells from immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with peptide-pulsed LPS blasts. CTL activity was assessed by chromium release assay five days after primary *in vitro* stimulation. Retrovirally transduced cells expressing the control antigen P703P and HLA-A2Kb were used as targets. CTL lines that specifically recognized both p5-pulsed targets as well as P703P-expressing targets were identified.

Human *in vitro* priming experiments demonstrated that the p5 peptide is immunogenic in humans. Dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by culturing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, the DC were pulsed with p5 peptide and cultured with GM-CSF and IL-4 together with CD8⁺ T cell enriched PBMC. CTL lines were restimulated on a weekly basis

with p5-pulsed monocytes. Five to six weeks after initiation of the CTL cultures, CTL recognition of p5-pulsed target cells was demonstrated.

EXAMPLE 11

EXPRESSION OF A BREAST TUMOR-DERIVED ANTIGEN IN PROSTATE

Isolation of the antigen B305D from breast tumor by differential display is described in US Patent Application No. 08/700,014, filed August 20, 1996. Several different splice forms of this antigen were isolated. The determined cDNA sequences for these splice forms are provided in SEQ ID NO: 366-375, with the predicted amino acid sequences corresponding to the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 292, 298 and 301-303 being provided in SEQ ID NO: 299-306, respectively.

The expression levels of B305D in a variety of tumor and normal tissues were examined by real time PCR and by Northern analysis. The results indicated that B305D is highly expressed in breast tumor, prostate tumor, normal prostate tumor and normal testes, with expression being low or undetectable in all other tissues examined (colon tumor, lung tumor, ovary tumor, and normal bone marrow, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, skin, small intestine, stomach).

EXAMPLE 12

ELICITATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC CTL RESPONSES IN HUMAN BLOOD

This Example illustrates the ability of a prostate tumor antigen to elicit a CTL response in blood of normal humans.

Autologous dendritic cells (DC) were differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal donors by growth for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml IL-4. Following culture, DC were infected overnight with recombinant P501S-expressing vaccinia virus at an M.O.I. of 5 and matured for 8 hours by the addition of 2 micrograms/ml CD40 ligand. Virus was inactivated by UV irradiation, CD8⁺ cells were isolated by positive selection using magnetic beads, and priming cultures were initiated in 24-well plates. Following five stimulation cycles, CD8⁺ lines were identified that specifically produced interferon-gamma when stimulated with autologous P501S-transduced fibroblasts. The P501S-specific activity of cell line 3A-1 could be maintained following additional stimulation cycles on autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S. Line 3A-1 was shown to specifically recognize autologous B-LCL transduced to

express P501S, but not EGFP-transduced autologous B-LCL, as measured by cytotoxicity assays (^{51}Cr release) and interferon-gamma production (Interferon-gamma Elispot; *see above* and Lalvani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 186:859-865, 1997). The results of these assays are presented in Figures 6A and 6B.

EXAMPLE 13

IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

This Example describes the isolation of certain prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 372 clones were identified, and 319 were successfully sequenced. Table I presents a summary of these clones, which are shown in SEQ ID NOs:385-400. Of these sequences SEQ ID NOs:386, 389, 390 and 392 correspond to novel genes, and SEQ ID NOs: 393 and 396 correspond to previously identified sequences. The others (SEQ ID NOs:385, 387, 388, 391, 394, 395 and 397-400) correspond to known sequences, as shown in Table I.

Table I
Summary of Prostate Tumor Antigens

Known Genes	Previously identified Genes	Novel Genes
T-cell gamma chain	P504S	23379 (SEQ ID NO:389)
Kallikrein	P1000C	23399 (SEQ ID NO:392)
Vector	P501S	23320 (SEQ ID NO:386)
CGI-82 protein mRNA (23319; SEQ ID NO:385)	P503S	23381 (SEQ ID NO:390)
PSA	P510S	
Ald. 6 Dehyd.	P784P	
L-idoitol-2 dehydrogenase (23376; SEQ ID NO:388)	P502S	
Ets transcription factor PDEF (22672; SEQ ID NO:398)	P706P	
hTGR (22678; SEQ ID NO:399)	19142.2, bangur.seq (22621; SEQ ID NO:396)	
KIAA0295(22685; SEQ ID NO:400)	5566.1 Wang(23404; SEQ ID NO:393)	
Prostatic Acid Phosphatase(22655; SEQ ID NO:397)	P712P	

transglutaminase (22611; SEQ ID NO:395)	P778P	
HDLBP (23508; SEQ ID NO:394)		
CGI-69 Protein(23367; SEQ ID NO:387)		
KIAA0122(23383; SEQ ID NO:391)		
TEEG		

CGI-82 showed 4.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 43% of prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate, not detected in other normal tissues tested. L-iditol-2 dehydrogenase showed 4.94 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 90% of prostate tumors, 100% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Ets transcription factor PDEF showed 5.55 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% prostate tumors, 25% normal prostate and not detected in other normal tissues tested. hTGR1 showed 9.11 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 63% of prostate tumors and is not detected in normal tissues tested including normal prostate. KIAA0295 showed 5.59 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 47% of prostate tumors, low to undetectable in normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Prostatic acid phosphatase showed 9.14 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 67% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and not detected in other normal tissues tested. Transglutaminase showed 14.84 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 30% of prostate tumors, 50% of normal prostate, and is not detected in other normal tissues tested. High density lipoprotein binding protein (HDLBP) showed 28.06 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% of normal prostate, and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. CGI-69 showed 3.56 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It is a low abundant gene, detected in more than 90% of prostate tumors, and in 75% normal prostate tissues. The expression of this gene in normal tissues was very low. KIAA0122 showed 4.24 fold over-expression in prostate

tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 57% of prostate tumors, it was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. 19142.2 bangur showed 23.25 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors and 100% of normal prostate. It was undetectable in other normal tissues tested. 5566.1 Wang showed 3.31 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 97% of prostate tumors, 75% normal prostate and was also over-expressed in normal bone marrow, pancreas, and activated PBMC. Novel clone 23379 showed 4.86 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in 97% of prostate tumors and 75% normal prostate and is undetectable in all other normal tissues tested. Novel clone 23399 showed 4.09 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was over-expressed in 27% of prostate tumors and was undetectable in all normal tissues tested including normal prostate tissues. Novel clone 23320 showed 3.15 fold over-expression in prostate tissues as compared to other normal tissues tested. It was detectable in all prostate tumors and 50% of normal prostate tissues. It was also expressed in normal colon and trachea. Other normal tissues do not express this gene at high level.

EXAMPLE 14

IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY ELECTRONIC SUBTRACTION

This Example describes the use of an electronic subtraction technique to identify prostate tumor antigens.

Potential prostate-specific genes present in the GenBank human EST database were identified by electronic subtraction (similar to that described by Vasmatizis et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:300-304, 1998). The sequences of EST clones (43,482) derived from various prostate libraries were obtained from the GenBank public human EST database. Each prostate EST sequence was used as a query sequence in a BLASTN (National Center for Biotechnology Information) search against the human EST database. All matches considered identical (length of matching sequence >100 base pairs, density of identical matches over this region > 70%) were grouped (aligned) together in a cluster. Clusters containing more than 200 ESTs were discarded since they probably represented repetitive elements or highly expressed genes such as those for ribosomal proteins. If two or more clusters shared common ESTs, those clusters were grouped together into a "supercluster," resulting in 4,345 prostate superclusters.

Records for the 479 human cDNA libraries represented in the GenBank release were downloaded to create a database of these cDNA library records. These 479 cDNA libraries were grouped into three groups, Plus (normal prostate and prostate tumor libraries, and breast cell lines, in which expression was desired), Minus (libraries from other normal adult tissues, in which expression was not desirable), and Other (fetal tissue, infant tissue, tissues found only in women, non-prostate tumors and cell lines other than prostate cell lines, in which expression was considered to be irrelevant). A summary of these library groups is presented in Table II.

Table II
Prostate cDNA Libraries and ESTs

Library	# of Libraries	# of ESTs
Plus	25	43,482
Normal	11	18,875
Tumor	11	21,769
Cell lines	3	2,838
Minus	166	
Other	287	

Each supercluster was analyzed in terms of the ESTs within the supercluster. The tissue source of each EST clone was noted and used to classify the superclusters into four groups: Type 1- EST clones found in the Plus group libraries only; no expression detected in Minus or Other group libraries; Type 2- EST clones found in the Plus and Other group libraries only; no expression detected in the Minus group; Type 3- EST clones found in the Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the expression in the Plus group is higher than in either the Minus or Other groups; and Type 4- EST clones found in Plus, Minus and Other group libraries, but the expression in the Plus group is higher than the expression in the Minus group. This analysis identified 4,345 breast clusters (*see* Table III). From these clusters, 3,172 EST clones were ordered from Research Genetics, Inc., and were received as frozen glycerol stocks in 96-well plates.

Table III
Prostate Cluster Summary

Type	# of Superclusters	# of ESTs Ordered
1	688	677
2	2899	2484
3	85	11
4	673	0
Total	4345	3172

The inserts were PCR-amplified using amino-linked PCR primers for Synteni microarray analysis. When more than one PCR product was obtained for a particular clone, that PCR product was not used for expression analysis. In total, 2,528 clones from the electronic subtraction method were analyzed by microarray analysis to identify electronic subtraction breast clones that had high tumor vs. normal tissue mRNA. Such screens were performed using a Synteni (Palo Alto, CA) microarray, according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Within these analyses, the clones were arrayed on the chip, which was then probed with fluorescent probes generated from normal and tumor prostate cDNA, as well as various other normal tissues. The slides were scanned and the fluorescence intensity was measured.

Clones with an expression ratio greater than 3 (i.e., the level in prostate tumor cDNA was at least three times the level in normal prostate cDNA) were identified as prostate tumor-specific sequences (Table IV). The sequences of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NOs:401-453, with certain novel sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs:407, 413, 416-419, 422, 426, 427 and 450.

Table IV
Prostate-tumor Specific Clones

SEQ ID NO.	Sequence Designation	Comments
401	22545	previously identified P1000C
402	22547	previously identified P704P

403	22548	known
404	22550	known
405	22551	PSA
406	22552	prostate secretory protein 94
407	22553	novel
408	22558	previously identified P509S
409	22562	glandular kallikrein
410	22565	previously identified P1000C
411	22567	PAP
412	22568	B1006C (breast tumor antigen)
413	22570	novel
414	22571	PSA
415	22572	previously identified P706P
416	22573	novel
417	22574	novel
418	22575	novel
419	22580	novel
420	22581	PAP
421	22582	prostatic secretory protein 94
422	22583	novel
423	22584	prostatic secretory protein 94
424	22585	prostatic secretory protein 94
425	22586	known
426	22587	novel
427	22588	novel
428	22589	PAP
429	22590	known
430	22591	PSA
431	22592	known
432	22593	Previously identified P777P
433	22594	T cell receptor gamma chain
434	22595	Previously identified P705P
435	22596	Previously identified P707P
436	22847	PAP
437	22848	known
438	22849	prostatic secretory protein 57

439	22851	PAP
440	22852	PAP
441	22853	PAP
442	22854	previously identified P509S
443	22855	previously identified P705P
444	22856	previously identified P774P
445	22857	PSA
446	23601	previously identified P777P
447	23602	PSA
448	23605	PSA
449	23606	PSA
450	23612	novel
451	23614	PSA
452	23618	previously identified P1000C
453	23622	previously identified P705P

EXAMPLE 15

FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGENS BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

This Example describes the isolation of additional prostate tumor polypeptides from a prostate tumor cDNA library.

A human prostate tumor cDNA expression library as described above was screened using microarray analysis to identify clones that display at least a three fold over-expression in prostate tumor and/or normal prostate tissue, as compared to non-prostate normal tissues (not including testis). 142 clones were identified and sequenced. Certain of these clones are shown in SEQ ID NOs:454-467. Of these sequences SEQ ID NOs:459-461 correspond to novel genes. The others (SEQ ID NOs:454-458 and 461-467) correspond to known sequences.

EXAMPLE 16

FURTHER CHARACTERIZATION OF PROSTATE TUMOR ANTIGEN P710P

This Example describes the full length cloning of P710P.

The prostate cDNA library described above was screened with the P710P fragment described above. One million colonies were plated on LB/Ampicillin plates. Nylon membrane filters were used to lift these colonies, and the cDNAs picked up by these filters were then denatured and cross-linked to the filters by UV light. The P710P fragment was radiolabeled and used to hybridize with the filters. Positive cDNA clones were selected and their cDNAs recovered and sequenced by an automatic ABI Sequencer. Four sequences were obtained, and are presented in SEQ ID NOs:468-471.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for the purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472;

(b) sequences that hybridize to any of the foregoing sequences under moderately stringent conditions; and

(c) complements of any of the sequence of (a) or (b).

2. An isolated polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

3. An isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 108, 112, 113, 114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 339 and 383.

4. An isolated polynucleotide encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof that differs in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434,

435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing sequences.

5. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a prostate tumor protein, or a variant thereof, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing sequences.

6. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

7. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence that hybridizes, under moderately stringent conditions, to a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

8. An isolated polynucleotide complementary to a polynucleotide according to any one of claims 4-7.

9. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide according to any one of claims 4-7.

10. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 9.

11. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide according claim 8.

12. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 11.
13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.
14. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.
15. A vaccine according to claim 14, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.
16. A vaccine according to claim 14, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.
17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 4, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.
18. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 4, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.
19. A vaccine according to claim 18, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.
20. A vaccine according to claim 18, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.
21. An isolated antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a prostate tumor protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472 or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

22. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof according to claim 18, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

23. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

24. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 23, wherein the antigen presenting cell is a dendritic cell or a macrophage.

25. A vaccine comprising an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

26. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

27. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

28. A vaccine according to claim 25, wherein the antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell.

29. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 1, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

30. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a polynucleotide according to claim 4, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

31. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof according to claim 21, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

32. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide according to claim 1, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.
33. A method according to claim 32, wherein the antigen-presenting cell is a dendritic cell.
34. A method according to any one of claims 29-32, wherein the cancer is prostate cancer.
35. A fusion protein comprising at least one polypeptide according to claim 1.
36. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises an expression enhancer that increases expression of the fusion protein in a host cell transfected with a polynucleotide encoding the fusion protein.
37. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises a T helper epitope that is not present within the polypeptide of claim 1.
38. A fusion protein according to claim 35, wherein the fusion protein comprises an affinity tag.
39. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein according to claim 35.
40. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a fusion protein according to claim 32, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.
41. A vaccine comprising a fusion protein according to claim 35, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.
42. A vaccine according to claim 41, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

43. A vaccine according to claim 41, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

44. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 40, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

45. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide according to claim 40, in combination with a non-specific immune response enhancer.

46. A vaccine according to claim 45, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer is an adjuvant.

47. A vaccine according to claim 45, wherein the non-specific immune response enhancer induces a predominantly Type I response.

48. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 40 or claim 44.

49. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a vaccine according to claim 41 or claim 45.

50. A method for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(i) polynucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; and

(ii) complements of the foregoing polynucleotides;

wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the prostate tumor protein from the sample.

51. A method according to claim 50, wherein the biological sample is blood or a fraction thereof.

52. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated according to the method of claim 50.

53. A method for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a prostate tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
- (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence provided in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
- (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); and/or
- (iv) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells.

54. An isolated T cell population, comprising T cells prepared according to the method of claim 53.

55. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population according to claim 54.

56. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
- (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;
- (iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); or
- (iv) an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);

such that T cells proliferate; and

(b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

57. A method for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

(i) a polypeptide according to claim 1;
(ii) a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472;

(iii) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of (i) or (ii); or

(iv) an antigen-presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide of (i) or (ii);

such that T cells proliferate;

(b) cloning at least one proliferated cell; and

(c) administering to the patient an effective amount of the cloned T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

58. A method for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(i) polynucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472; and

(ii) complements of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and

(c) comparing the amount of polypeptide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient.

59. A method according to claim 58, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.

60. A method according to claim 59, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

61. A method according to claim 58, wherein the cancer is prostate cancer.

62. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

63. A method according to claim 62, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.

64. A method according to claim 63, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

65. A method according to claim 62, wherein the cancer is a prostate cancer.

66. A method for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and

(c) comparing the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient.

67. A method according to claim 66, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a polymerase chain reaction.

68. A method according to claim 66, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

69. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 or 384-472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

70. A method according to claim 69, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a polymerase chain reaction.

71. A method according to claim 69, wherein the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide is determined using a hybridization assay.

72. A diagnostic kit, comprising:

(a) one or more antibodies according to claim 21; and

(b) a detection reagent comprising a reporter group.

73. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the antibodies are immobilized on a solid support.

74. A kit according to claim 73, wherein the solid support comprises nitrocellulose, latex or a plastic material.

75. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the detection reagent comprises an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or lectin.

76. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the reporter group is selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, fluorescent groups, luminescent groups, enzymes, biotin and dye particles.

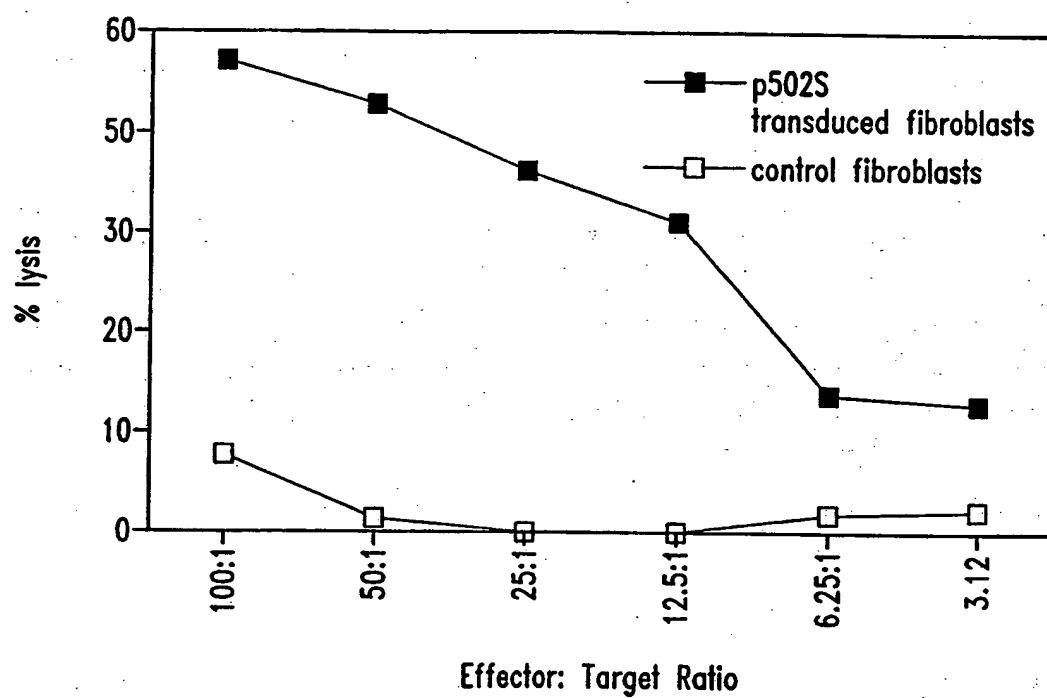
77. An oligonucleotide comprising 10 to 40 nucleotides that hybridize under moderately stringent conditions to a polynucleotide that encodes a prostate tumor protein, wherein the tumor protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotides.

78. A oligonucleotide according to claim 77, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises 10-40 nucleotides recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs:2, 3, 8-29, 41-45, 47-52, 54-65, 70, 73-74, 79, 81, 87, 90, 92, 93, 97, 103, 104, 107, 109-111, 115-160, 171, 173-175, 177, 181, 188, 191, 193, 194, 198, 203, 204, 207, 209, 220, 222-225, 227-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 350-365, 381, 382, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 393, 396, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 413, 415-419, 422, 426, 427, 432, 434, 435, 442-444, 446, 450, 452, 453, 459-461, 468-471 or 472.

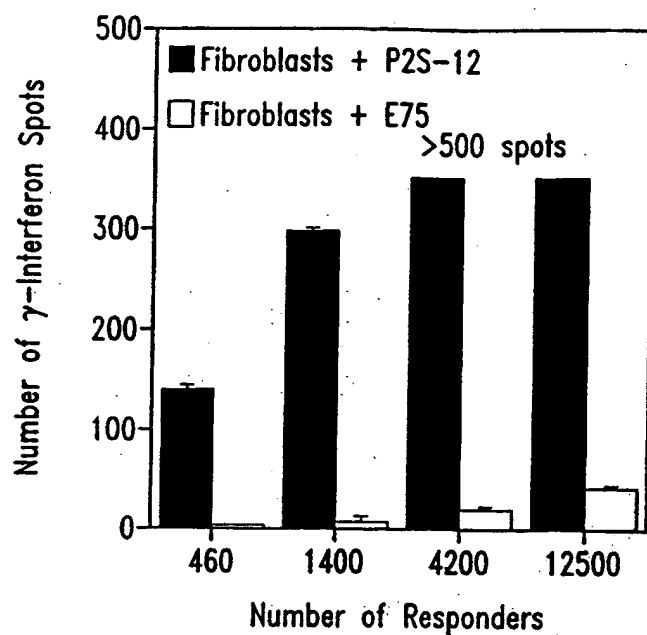
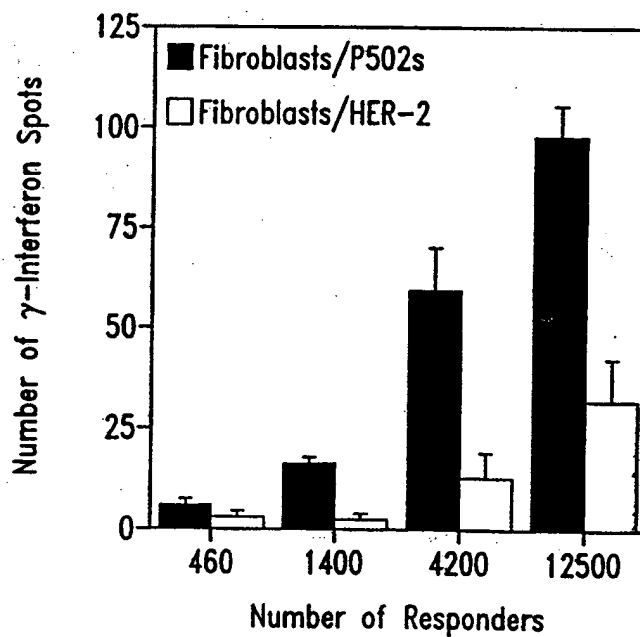
79. A diagnostic kit, comprising:

- (a) an oligonucleotide according to claim 77; and
- (b) a diagnostic reagent for use in a polymerase chain reaction or hybridization assay.

1/5

*Fig. 1*

2/5

*Fig. 2A**Fig. 2B*

3/5

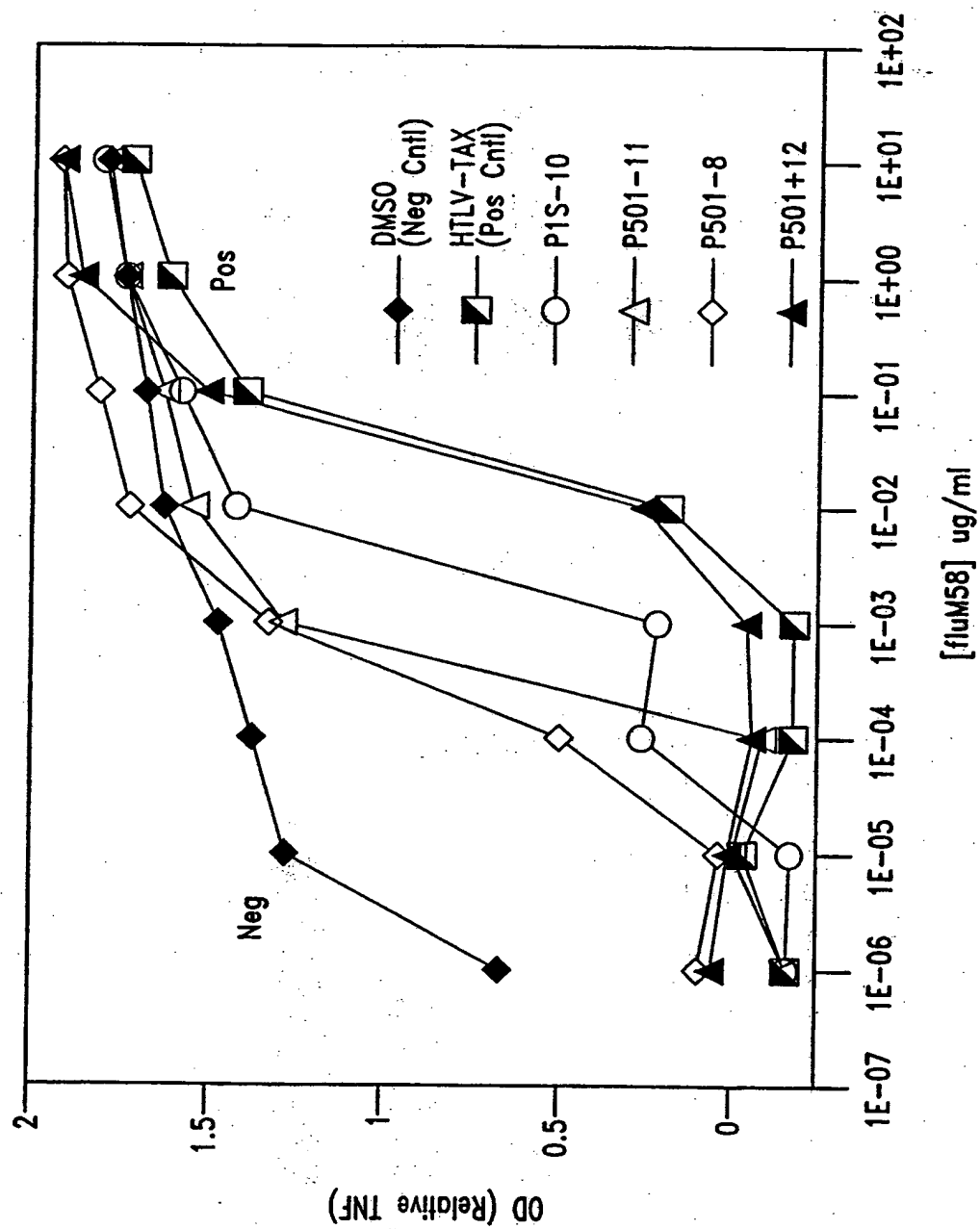
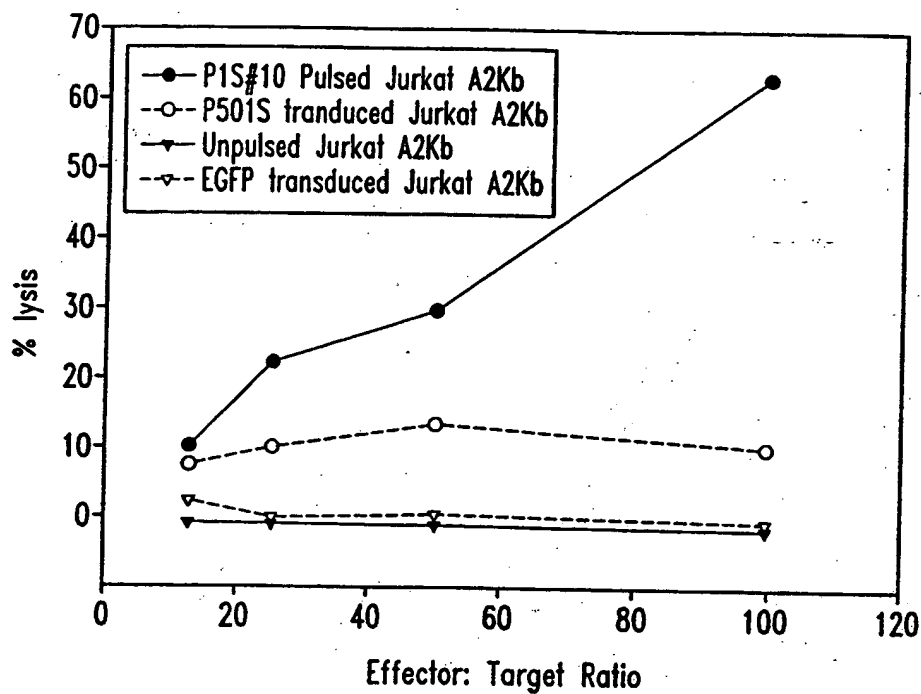
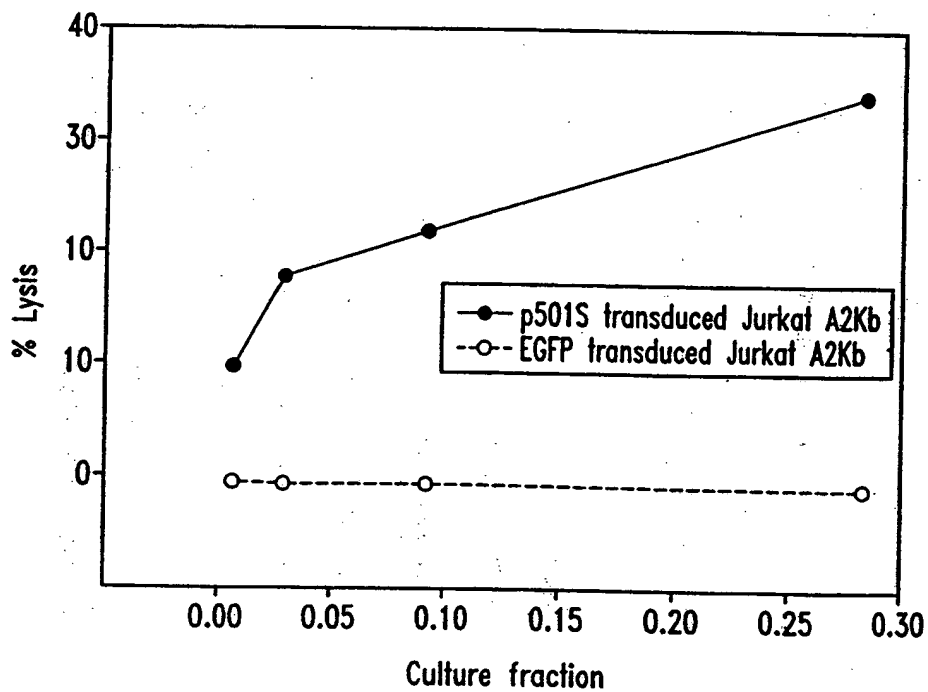


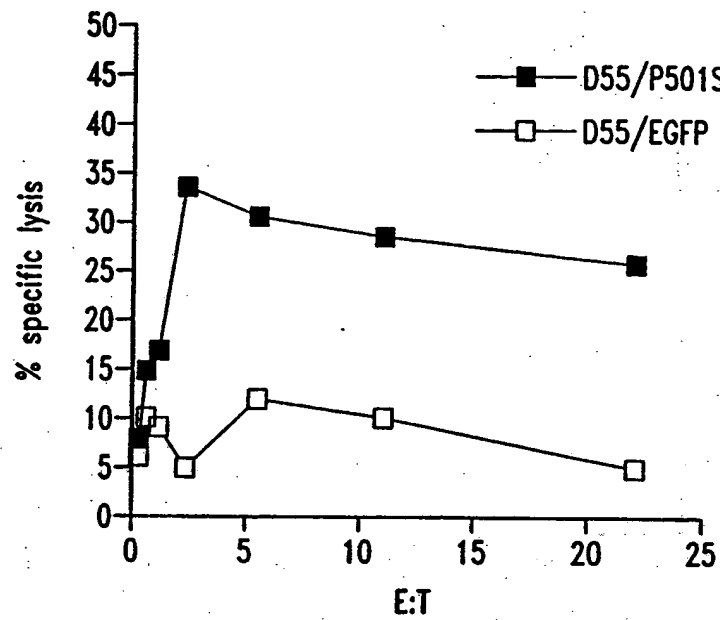
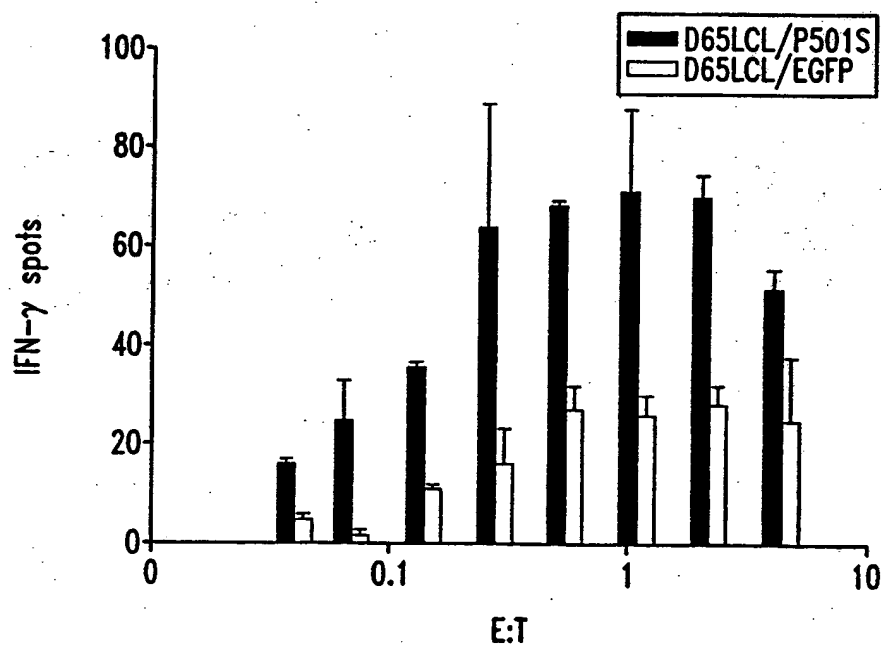
Fig. 3

4/5

*Fig. 4**Fig. 5*

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

5/5

*Fig. 6**Fig. 7*

SEQUENCE LISTING

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OF PROSTATE CANCER AND METHODS FOR THEIR USE

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tcctcaaaag	tcagaaccgg	agtacacacg	gcattctgtc	cgtaaaagat	ttgacaccac	180
tctgccttcg	tcttctttgc	aaatacatct	gcaaacttct	tcttcatttc	tggccaatca	240
tccatgctca	tctgattggg	aagttcatca	gactttagtc	canntccttt	gatcagcagc	300
tcgtagaact	ggggttctat	tgctccaaca	gccatgaatt	ccccatctgc	tgtcctgtaa	360
gtcgtataga	aaggtgctcc	accatccaac	atgttctgtc	ctcgaggggg	ggcccgggtac	420
ccaattcgcc	ctatantgag	tcgtattacg	cgcgctcact	ggccgctcgt	ttacaacgtc	480
gtgactggga	aaaccctggg	cgttaccaac	ttaatcgctt	tgcagcacat	ccccctttcg	540
ccagctgggc	gtaatancca	aaaggccccg	accgatcgcc	cttccaacag	ttgcgcacct	600
gaatgggnaa	atgggacccc	cctgtttaccg	cgcattnaac	ccccgcnggg	tttngttgtt	660
acccccacnt	nnaccgctta	cactttgccg	gcgccttanc	gcccgcctcc	tttcnccttt	720
cttcctttcc	tttcncncn	ctttcccccg	gggtttcccc	cntcaaacc	cna	773

<210> 4

<211> 828

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (828)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 4

cctcctgagt	cctactgacc	tgtgctttct	ggtgtggagt	ccagggctgc	taggaaaagg	60
aatgggcaga	cacaggtgta	tgccaatgtt	tctgaaatgg	gtataatttc	gtcctctcct	120
tcggaacact	ggctgtctct	gaagacttct	cgctcagttt	cagtgaggac	acacacaaag	180
acgtgggtga	ccatgttgtt	tgtgggggtc	agagatggga	gggggtgggg	ccaccctgga	240
agagtggaca	gtgacacaag	gtggacactc	tctacagatc	actgaggata	agctggagcc	300
acaatgcatg	aggcacacac	acagcaagga	tgacnctgta	aacatagccc	acgtgtcct	360

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gngggcactg ggaagcctan atnaggccgt gagcanaaag aaggggagga tccactagtt 420
ctanagecggc cgccaccgcg gtgganctcc anctttttgtt cccttttagtg aggggttaatt 480
gcgcgcttgg cntaatcatg gtcatanctn tttcctgtgt gaaattgtta tccggtcaca 540
attccacaca acatacganc cggaaacata aantgtaaac ctgggggtgcc taatgantga 600
ctaactcaca ttaattgcgt tgcgctcact gcccgccttc caatcnggaa acctgtcttg 660
ccncttgcat tnatgaatcn gccaaacccc ggggaaaagc gtttgcgttt tgggcgctct 720
tccgcttcct cncctcantta ntccctncnc tcggtcattc cggctgcngc aaaccggttc 780
accnctcca aaggggggtat tccggtttcc ccnaatccgg gganancc 828

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<210> 5
<211> 834
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(834)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 5
tttttttttt tttttactga tagatggaat ttattaagct tttcacatgt gatagcacat 60
agttttaatt gcatccaaag tactaacaaa aactctagca atcaagaatg gcagcatgtt 120
attttataac aatcaacacc tgtggctttt aaaatttggt tttcataaga taatttatac 180
tgaagttaa atagccatgc ttttaaaaaa tgcttttaggt cactccaagc ttggcagtta 240
acatttggca taaacaataa taaaacaatc acaattta ataaacaaa tacaacattg 300
taggccataa tcatatacag tataaggaaa aggtggtagt gttgagtaag cagttattag 360
aatagaatac cttggcctct atgcaaatat gtctagacac tttgattcac tcagccctga 420
cattcagttt tcaaagtagg agacagggtt tacagtatca ttttacagtt tccaacacat 480
tgaaaacaag tagaaaatga tgagttgatt tttattaatg cattacatcc tcaagagtta 540
tcaccaaooc cttagttata aaaaattttc aagttatatt agtcatataa cttggtgtgc 600
ttattttaaa ttagtgctaa atggattaag tgaagacaac aatgggtccc taatgtgatt 660
gatattgggtc atttttacca gcttctaaat ctnaactttc aggccttttg actggaacat 720
tgnatnacag tgttccanag ttncaaccta ctggaacatt acagtgtgct tgattcaaaa 780
tgttattttg ttaaaaatta aattttaacc tgggtggaaa ataatttgaa atna 834

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<210> 6
<211> 818
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(818)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 6
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aaccacatct acaaaatgcc agtatcaggc ggcggcttcg aagccaaagt gatgtttgga 120
tgtaaagtga aatattagtt ggcggatgaa gcagatagtg aggaaagtgt agccaataat 180
gacgtgaagt ccgtggaagc ctgtggctac aaaaaatgtt gagccgtaga tgcgcgcgga 240
aatggtgaag ggagactcga agtactctga ggcttgtagg agggtaaaat agagaccag 300
taaaattgta ataagcagtg cttgaattat ttggtttcgg ttgttttcta ttagactatg 360
gtgagctcag gtgattgata ctccctgatgc gagtaatacg gatgtgttta ggagtgggac 420
ttctagggga tttagcgggg tgatgcctgt tggggggccag tgccctccta gttgggggggt 480
aggggctagg ctggagtggt aaaaggctca gaaaaatcct gcgaagaaaa aaacttctga 540

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ggtaataaat	aggattatcc	cgtatcgaag	gccttttttg	acaggtggtg	tgtggtggcc	600
ttggtatgtg	ctttctcgtg	ttacatcgcg	ccatcattgg	tatatggta	gtgtgttggg	660
ttantanggc	ctantatgaa	gaacttttgg	antggaatta	aatcaatngc	ttggccggaa	720
gtcattanga	nggctnaaaa	ggccctgtta	nggggtctggg	ctnggtttta	cccnacccat	780 -
ggaatncncc	ccccggacna	ntgnatccct	attcttaa			818

<210> 7

<211> 817

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(817)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 7

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tggtcttaga	gggggtagag	ggggtgctat	agggtaaata	60
cgggccctat	ttcaaagatt	tttaggggaa	ttaattctag	gacgatgggt	atgaaactgt	120
ggtttgctcc	acagatttca	gagcattgac	cgtagtatac	ccccggtcgt	gtagcgggtga	180
aagtggtttg	gttttagacgt	ccgggaattg	catctgtttt	taagcctaata	gtggggacag	240
ctcatgagtg	caagacgtct	tgtgatgtaa	ttattatacn	aatgggggct	tcaatcggga	300
gtactactcg	attgtcaacg	tcaaggagtc	gcaggtcgcc	tggttctagg	aataatgggg	360
gaagtatgta	ggaattgaag	attaatccgc	cgtagtcggt	gttctcctag	gttcaatacc	420
attggtggcc	aattgatttg	atggtaaggg	gagggatcgt	tgaactcgtc	tggtatgtaa	480
aggatncctt	ngggatggga	aggcnatnaa	ggactangga	tnaatggcgg	gcangatatt	540
tcaaacngtc	tctanttcct	gaaacgtctg	aaatgttaata	aanaattaan	tttngttatt	600
gaatnttng	gaaaagggct	tacaggacta	gaaaccaaata	angaaaanta	atnntaangg	660
cnttatcntn	aaaagtnata	accnctccta	tnatccacc	caatngnatt	ccccacnenn	720
acnattggat	nceccanttc	canaaanggc	cnccccccg	tgnannccnc	cttttggtcc	780
cttnantgan	ggttattcnc	ccctngcntt	atcance			817

<210> 8

<211> 799

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(799)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 8

catttccggg	tttactttct	aaggaaagcc	gagcggaagc	tgctaacgtg	ggaatcgggtg	60
cataaggaga	actttctgct	ggcacgcgct	agggacaagc	gggagagcga	ctccgagcgt	120
ctgaagcgca	cgtcccagaa	ggtggacttg	gcactgaaac	agctgggaca	catcegagag	180
tacgaacagc	gcctgaaaag	gctggagcgg	gaggtccagc	agtgtagecg	cgtcctgggg	240
tgggtggccg	angcctganc	cgctctgcct	tgctgcccc	angtgggccc	ccacccctg	300
acctgcctgg	gtccaaacac	tgagccctgc	tggcggaact	caagganaac	ccccacangg	360
ggattttgct	cctanantaa	ggctcatctg	ggcctcgccc	ccccacctg	gttggccttg	420
tcttttgant	gagccccatg	tccatctggg	ccactgtcng	gaccaccttt	ngggagtggt	480
ctccttacaa	ccacannatg	cccggctcct	cccggaaacc	antcccancc	tgngaaggat	540
caagncctgn	atccactnnt	nctanaaccg	gccnccnccg	cngtggaacc	cnccttntgt	600
tccttttctn	tnagggttaa	tnnccgcttg	gccttnccan	ngtcctnenc	nttttccnnt	660
gttnaaattg	ttangcnc	nccnntccn	cnnnncnann	cccgaaccnn	annttnnann	720

ncctgggggt nccnnncgat tgaccnnc nccctntant tgcnttnggg nncnntgccc 780
ctttccctct nggganncg 799

<210> 9
<211> 801
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(801)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 9
acgccttgat cctcccaggc tgggactggg tctgggagga gccgggcatg ctgtggtttg 60
taangatgac actcccaaag gtggctcctga cagtggccca gatggacatg gggctcacct 120
caaggacaag gccaccaggc gggggggccg aagcccacat gatccttact ctatgagcaa 180
aatccctgt gggggcttct cctgaagtc cgccancagg gctcagtctt tggaccang 240
caggtcatgg ggtgtngnc caactggggg ccncaacgca aaanggcnc gggcctcngn 300
caccatccc angacgcggc tacactnctg gacctcnc tccaccactt tcatgcgctg 360
ttentaccg cgnatntgtc ccactgttt cngtgccnac tccancttct nggacgtgag 420
ctacatacgc ccggantcnc nctcccgtt tgtccctatc cactgnccan caacaaattt 480
cncntantg caccnattec cacntttnc agntttccnc nncgngcttc cttntaaaag 540
ggttganccc cggaaaatnc cccaaagggg gggggccngg tacccaactn cccctnata 600
gctgaantec ccatnaccnn gntcnatgg anccntcent tttaannacn ttctnaactt 660
gggaanance ctgncntn ccccnntaa tcccncttg cnangnnent ccccnntec 720
nccnnntng gcntntnann cnaaaaaggc ccnnnancaa tctcctnnen cctcanttcg 780
ccanccctcg aaatcgccn c 801

<210> 10
<211> 789
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(789)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 10
cagtctatnt ggccagtgtg gcagctttcc ctgtggctgc cggtgccaca tgccgtgtccc 60
acagtgtggc cgtggtgaca gcttcagocg ccctcaccgg gtccaccttc tcagccctgc 120
agatcctgcc ctacacactg gcctocctct accaccggga gaagcagggtg ttccctgcoca 180
aataccgagg ggacactgga ggtgctagca gtgaggacag cctgatgacc agcttccctgc 240
caggccctaa ggcctggagct cccttcccta atggacacgt ggggtgctgga ggcagtggcc 300
tgctcccacc tccaccgcg ctctgcgggg cctctgcctg tgatgtctcc gtacgtgtgg 360
tggtgggtga gccaccgan gccaggggtg ttccgggccc gggcatctgc ctggacctcg 420
ccatcctgga tagtgcttcc tgctgtccca ngtggccca tccctgttta tgggtccat 480
tgtccagctc agccagtctg tcaactgccta tatggtgtct gccgcaggcc tgggtctggg 540
cccatttact ttgctacaca ggtantattt gacaagaacg anttgccaa atactcagcg 600
ttaaaaaatt ccagcaacat tgggggtgga aggcctgocct cactgggtcc aactccccgc 660
tcctgttaac cccatggggc tgccggcttg gccgocaatt tctgttctg ccaaantnat 720
gtggctctct gctgccacct gttgctggct gaagtgcnta cngcncant nggggggtng 780
gnggttccc 789

<210> 11
 <211> 772
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(772)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 11

cccaccctac	ccaaatatta	gacaccaaca	cagaaaagct	agcaatggat	tcccttctac	60
tttggttaaat	aaataagtta	aatattttaa	tgcctgtgtc	tctgtgatgg	caacagaagg	120
accaacaggc	cacatcctga	taaaaggtaa	gaggggggtg	gatcagcaaa	aagacagtgc	180
tgtgggctga	ggggacctgg	ttcttgtgtg	ttgccccca	ggactcttcc	cctacaaata	240
actttcatat	gttcaaattc	catggaggag	tgtttcatcc	tagaaactcc	catgcaagag	300
ctacattaaa	cgaagctgca	ggttaagggg	cttanagatg	ggaaaccagg	tgactgagtt	360
tattcagctc	ccaaaaaccc	ttctctaggt	gtgtctcaac	taggaggcta	gctgttaacc	420
ctgagcctgg	gtaatccacc	tgcagagtcc	ccgcattcca	gtgcatggaa	cccttctggc	480
ctccctgtat	aagtccagac	tgaaccccc	ttggaaggnc	tccagtcagg	cagccctana	540
aactggggaa	aaaagaaaag	gacgccccan	ccccagctg	tgcantctag	cacctcaaca	600
gcacagggtg	gcagcaaaaa	aaccacttta	ctttggcaca	aacaaaaact	ngggggggca	660
accccggcac	cccnangggg	gttaacagga	ancngggnaa	cntggaaccc	aattnaggca	720
ggcccnccac	ccnnaatntt	gctgggaaat	ttttctctcc	ctaaattntt	tc	772

<210> 12
 <211> 751
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(751)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 12

gccccaatc	cagctgccac	accacccacg	gtgactgcat	tagttcggat	gtcatacaaa	60
agctgattga	agcaaccctc	tacttttttg	tcgtgagcct	tttgcttggg	gcaggtttca	120
ttggctgtgt	tggtgacgtt	gtcattgcaa	cagaatgggg	gaaaggcact	gttctctttg	180
aagtanggtg	agtcctcaaa	atccgtatag	ttggtgaagc	cacagcactt	gagccctttc	240
atggtggtgt	tccacacttg	agtgaagtct	tcctgggaac	cataatcttt	cttgatggca	300
ggcactacca	gcaacgtcag	ggaagtgtc	agccattgtg	gtgtacacca	aggcgaccac	360
agcagctgcn	acctcagcaa	tgaagatgan	gaggangatg	aagaagaacg	tcncgagggc	420
acacttgctc	tcagtcttan	caccatanca	gcccntgaaa	accaananca	aagaccacna	480
cncgggctgc	gatgaagaaa	tnaccccnng	ttgacaaact	tgcatggcac	tggganccac	540
agtggcccn	aaaatcttca	aaaaggatgc	cccctcnatt	gaccccccaa	atggccactg	600
ccaacagggg	ctgccccacn	cncnnaacga	tganccnatt	gnacaagatc	tncntgggtc	660
tnatnaacnt	gaaccctgcn	tngtggctcc	tgttcaggnc	cnnggcctga	cttctnaann	720
aangaactcn	gaagncccc	cngganann	g			751

<210> 13
 <211> 729
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(729)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 13

gagccaggcg	tccctctgcc	tgccactca	gtggcaacac	ccgggagctg	ttttgtcctt	60
tgtggancct	cagcagtncc	ctctttcaga	actcantgcc	aaganccctg	aacaggagcc	120
accatgcagt	gcttcagctt	cattaagacc	atgatgatcc	tcttcaattt	gctcatcttt	180
ctgtgtggtg	cagccctggt	ggcagtgggc	atctgggtgt	caatcgatgg	ggcatccttt	240
ctgaagatct	tcgggccact	gtcgtccagt	gccatgcagt	ttgtcaacgt	gggctacttc	300
ctcatgcag	ccggcgttgt	ggtcttagct	ctagggttcc	tgggctgcta	tggtgctaag	360
actgagagca	agtgtgccct	cgtgacgttc	ttcttcatcc	tcctcctcat	cttcattgct	420
gaggttgcaa	tgctgtggtc	gccttggtgt	acaccacaat	ggctgagcac	ttcctgacgt	480
tgctggaat	gcctgccatc	aanaaaagat	tatgggttcc	caggaanact	tcactcaagt	540
ggtggaacac	caccatgaaa	gggctcaagt	gctgtggctt	cnnccaacta	tacggatttt	600
gaagantcac	ctacttcaaa	gaaaanagtg	cctttccccc	atttctgttg	caattgacaa	660
acgtcccaa	cacagccaat	tgaaaacctg	cacccaaccc	aaanggggtc	ccaaccanaa	720
attnaagg						729

<210> 14

<211> 816

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(816)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 14

tgctcttct	caaagttgtt	cttgttgcca	taacaaccac	cataggtaaa	gcgggagcag	60
tgctcgctga	aggggttgta	gtaccagcgc	gggatgctct	ccttgagag	tcctgtgtct	120
ggcaggtcca	cgagtgccc	tttgtcactg	gggaaatgga	tgcgctggag	ctcgtcaaag	180
ccactcgtgt	atttttcaca	ggcagcctcg	tccgacgcgt	cggggcagtt	gggggtgtct	240
tcacactcca	ggaaactgtc	natgcagcag	ccattgctgc	agcggaaactg	ggtgggctga	300
cangtgccag	agcacactgg	atggcgccct	tccatgnnan	gggcccctgng	ggaaagtccc	360
tganccccc	anctgcctct	caaangcccc	accttgacac	ccccgacagg	ctagaatgga	420
atcttcttcc	cgaaaggtag	ttnttcttgt	tgcccaancc	anccccntaa	acaaactctt	480
gcanatctgc	tccngggggg	tcntantacc	ancgtgggaa	aagaacccca	ggcngcgaac	540
caancttggt	tgatnccgaa	gnataatct	nctnttctgc	ttggtggaca	gcaccantna	600
ctgtnnanct	ttagnccntg	gtcctcntgg	gttgnncttg	aacctaatcn	ccnntcaact	660
gggacaaggt	aantngccnt	cctttnaatt	cccnancntn	ccccctggtt	tggggttttt	720
cncnctcta	cccagaaan	nccgtgttcc	cccccaacta	ggggccnaaa	ccnnttnttc	780
cacaacctn	cccacccac	gggttcngnt	ggttng			816

<210> 15

<211> 783

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(783)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 15

ccaaggcctg	ggcaggcata	nacttgaagg	tacaacccca	ggaacccctg	gtgctgaagg	60
atgtggaaaa	cacagattgg	cgcctactgc	ggggtgacac	ggatgtcagg	gtagagagga	120
aagaccctaaa	ccaggtggaa	ctgtggggac	tcaaggaang	cacctacctg	ttccagctga	180
cagtactag	ctcagaccac	ccagaggaca	cggccaacgt	cacagtcact	gtgctgtcca	240
ccaagcagac	agaagactac	tgctctgcac	ccaacaangt	gggtcgctgc	cggggctctt	300
tcccacgctg	gtactatgac	cccacggagc	agatctgcaa	gagtttcgtt	tatggaggct	360
gcttgggcaa	caagaacaac	taccttcggg	aagaagagtg	cattctancc	tgtcnggggtg	420
tgcaagggtg	gcctttgana	ngcanctctg	gggctcangc	gactttcccc	cagggcccct	480
ccatggaaa	gcgccatcca	ntgttctctg	gcacctgtca	gcccacccag	ttccgctgca	540
ncaatggctg	ctgcactnac	antttctctg	aattgtgaca	acacccccca	ntgcccccaa	600
ccctcccaac	aaagcttccc	tgtnnaaaaa	tacnccantt	ggcttttnac	aaacnccccg	660
cncctccttt	ttccccnntn	aacaaagggc	nctngccttt	gaactgcccn	aaccnnggaa	720
tctnccnngg	aaaaantncc	ccccctgggt	cctnnaancc	cctccncaaa	anctncccc	780
ccc						783

<210> 16

<211> 801

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)... (801)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 16

gcccccaattc	cagctgccac	accacccacg	gtgactgcat	tagttcggat	gtcatacaaa	60
agctgattga	agcaaccctc	tacttttttg	tcgtgagcct	tttgcttggg	gcaggtttca	120
ttggctgtgt	tggtgacgtt	gtcattgcaa	cagaatgggg	gaaaggcact	gttctctttg	180
aagtagggtg	agtcctcaaa	atccgtatag	ttggtgaagc	cacagcactt	gagccctttc	240
atggtgggtg	tccacacttg	agtgaagtct	tcctgggaac	cataatcttt	cttgatggca	300
ggcactacca	gcaacgtcag	gaagtgtctc	gccattgtgg	tgtacaccaa	ggcgaccaca	360
gcagctgcaa	cctcagcaat	gaagatgagg	aggaggatga	agaagaacgt	cncgagggca	420
cacttgctct	ccgtcttagc	accatagcag	cccangaaac	caagagcaaa	gaccacaacg	480
ccngctgcca	atgaaagaaa	ntaccacagt	tgacaaaactg	catggccact	ggacgacagt	540
tggcccgaan	atcttcagaa	aagggatgcc	ccatcgattg	aacacccana	tgccactgac	600
cnacagggct	gcncncncn	gaaagaatga	gccattgaag	aaggatcctc	ntggctctaa	660
tgaactgaaa	ccntgcatgg	tggcccctgt	tcagggtctc	tggcagtgaa	ttctganaaa	720
aaggaacngc	ntnagcccc	ccaaangana	aaacaccccc	gggtgttgcc	ctgaattggc	780
ggccaaggan	ccctgccccn	g				801

<210> 17

<211> 740

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)... (740)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 17

gtgagagcca	ggcgtccctc	tgctgcca	ctcagtggca	acacccggga	gctgttttgt	60
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cctttgtgga	gcctcagcag	ttccctcttt	cagaactcac	tgccaagagc	cctgaacagg	120
agccaccatg	cagtgttca	gcttcattaa	gaccatgatg	atcctcttca	atttgctcat	180
ctttctgtgt	ggtgcagccc	tggtggcagt	gggcatctgg	gtgtcaatcg	atggggcatc	240
ctttctgaag	atcttcgggc	cactgtcgtc	cagtgccatg	cagtttgtca	acgtgggcta	300
cttcctcatc	gcagccggcg	ttgtggtctt	tgctcttggt	ttcctgggct	gctatggtgc	360
taagacggag	agcaagtgtg	ccctcgtgac	gttcttcttc	atcctcctcc	tcattctcat	420
tgctgaagtt	gcagctgctg	tggtcgccct	ggtgtacacc	acaatggctg	aaccattcct	480
gacgttgctg	gtantgcctg	ccatcaanaa	agattatggg	ttcccaggaa	aaattcactc	540
aantntggaa	caccnccatg	aaaagggctc	caatttctgn	tggcttcccc	aactataccg	600
gaattttgaa	agantcnccc	tacttccaaa	aaaaaanant	tgcctttncc	ccntttctgt	660
tgcaatgaaa	acntcccaan	acngccaatn	aaaacctgcc	cnnncaaaaa	ggntcncaaa	720
caaaaaaant	nnaagggttn					740

<210> 18

<211> 802

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(802)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 18

ccgctgggtg	cgctgggtcca	gngnagccac	gaagcacgtc	agcatacaca	gcctcaatca	60
caaggtcttc	cagctgccgc	acattacgca	gggcaagagc	ctccagcaac	actgcatatg	120
ggatacactt	tacttttagca	gccaggggtga	caactgagag	gtgtcgaagc	ttattcttct	180
gagcctctgt	tagtggagga	agattccggg	cttcagctaa	gtagtacagc	tatgtcccat	240
aagcaaacac	tgtgagcagc	cggaaggtag	aggcaaagtc	actctcagcc	agctctctaa	300
cattgggcat	gtccagcagt	tctccaaaca	cgtagacacc	agnggcctcc	agcacctgat	360
ggatgagtgt	ggccagcgct	gcccccttgg	ccgacttggc	taggagcaga	aattgtctct	420
ggttctgccc	tgtcaccttc	acttccgcac	tcactactgc	actgagtgtg	ggggacttgg	480
gctcaggatg	tccagagacg	tggttccgcc	ccctcnctta	atgacaccgn	ccanncaacc	540
gtcggctccc	gccgantgng	ttcgtcgtn	ctgggtcagg	gtctgctggc	cnctacttgc	600
aancttcgtc	nggcccattg	aattcacenc	accggaactn	gtangatcca	ctnnttctat	660
aaccgngcgc	caccgcnnnt	ggaactccac	tcttntncc	tttacttgag	ggttaaggtc	720
acccttnncg	ttaccttgg	ccaaaccntn	cctgtgtctg	anatngtnaa	tcnggnocna	780
tnccancnc	atangaagcc	ng				802

<210> 19

<211> 731

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(731)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 19

cnaagcttcc	aggtnacggg	ccgcnaancc	tgaccnagg	tancanaang	cagnncggcg	60
gagcccaccg	tcacngngng	gngtctttat	nggagggggc	ggagccacat	cnctggacnt	120
cntgacccca	actcccncc	ncncantgca	gtgatgagt	cagaactgaa	ggtnacgtgg	180
caggaaccaa	gancaaannc	tgctccntc	caagtcggcn	nagggggcgg	ggctggccac	240
gcncatccnt	cnagtgtgn	aaagcccn	cctgtctact	tgtttgaga	acngcnnga	300

catgcccagn	gttanataac	nggcngagag	tnantttgcc	tctcccttcc	ggctgcgcan	360
cgngtntgct	tagnggacat	aacctgacta	cttaactgaa	cccngaate	tnccnccct	420
ccactaagct	cagaacaaaa	aacttcgaca	ccactcantt	gtcacctgnc	tgctcaagta	480
aagtgtaccc	catncccaat	gtntgctnga	ngctctgncc	tgcnttangt	tcggctctgg	540
gaagacctat	caattnaagc	tatgtttctg	actgcctctt	gctccctgna	acaancnacc	600
cnncnntcca	agggggggnc	ggcccccaat	ccccccaacc	ntnaattnan	tttancccn	660
ccccnggcc	cggcctttta	cnancntcnn	nnacngggna	aaaccnnngc	tttncccaac	720
nnaatccncc	t					731

<210> 20

<211> 754

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(754)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 20

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	taaaaacccc	ctccattnaa	tgnaaaacttc	cgaaattgtc	60
caacccccctc	ntccaaatnn	ccntttccgg	gnggggggttc	caaacccean	ttanntttgg	120
annttaaatt	aaatnttnt	tgngggnnna	anccnaatgt	nangaaagtt	naaccanta	180
tnancctnaa	tncctggaaa	ccngtngntt	ccaaaaatnt	ttaaccctta	antccctccg	240
aaatngttna	nggaaaaccc	aantttctnt	aaggttggtt	gaaggntnaa	tnaaaanccc	300
nnccaattgt	ttttngccac	gcctgaatta	attggnttcc	gntgttttcc	nttaaaanaa	360
ggnnancccc	ggttantnaa	tccccccnnc	cccaattata	ccganttttt	ttngaattgg	420
gancecncgg	gaattaacgg	ggnnnnntccc	tnttgggggg	cnggnncccc	ccccntcggg	480
ggttngggnc	aggnccnaat	tgtttaaggg	tccgaaaaat	ccctccnaga	aaaaaanctc	540
ccaggntgag	nnnnggggtt	cccccccccc	cangggccct	ctcgnanagt	tggggttttg	600
ggggcctggg	attttntttc	ccctnttncc	tcccccccc	ccnggganag	aggttngngt	660
tttgntcnnc	ggcccnccn	aaganctttn	ccganttnan	ttaaatccnt	gcctnggcga	720
agtcctntgn	agggntaaan	ggccccctnn	cggg			754

<210> 21

<211> 755

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(755)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 21

atcancat	gaccccnac	nngggaccnc	tcancggnc	nnncnaccnc	cggccnatca	60
ngtnagnnc	actncnnttn	nacacnccc	cncnactac	gccnncnanc	cnacgcncta	120
nncanatncc	actganngcg	cgangtngan	ngagaaanct	nataccanag	ncaccanacn	180
ccagctgtcc	nanaangcct	nnnatacngg	nnnatccaat	ntgnancctc	cnaagtattn	240
nncnncanat	gattttcctn	anccgattac	ccntncccc	tanccctcc	cccccaacna	300
cgaaggcnct	ggncnnaagg	nngcgnccnc	ccgctagntc	cccnnaaggt	cncnnceta	360
aactcancn	nattacnccg	ttcntgagta	tcactccccg	aatctcacc	tactcaactc	420
aaaaanacn	gatacaaaat	aatncaagcc	tgnttatnac	actntgactg	ggctctctatt	480
ttagnggtcc	ntnaancntc	ctaatacttc	cagctcncct	tcnccaattt	ccnaanggct	540
cttncngaca	gcanttttg	gttcccnntt	gggttcttan	ngaattgccc	ttcntngaac	600

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gggctcntct tttccttcgg ttancctggg ttcnncggc cagttattat ttcccntttt 660
aaattcntnc cntttanttt tggcnttcna aacccccggc cttgaaaacg gccccctggg 720
aaaaggttgt tttganaaaa tttttgtttt gtccc 755

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<210> 22
<211> 849
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (849)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 22
tttttttttt tttttangtg tngtcgtgca ggtagaggct tactacaant gtgaanacgt 60
acgctnnggan taangcgacc cgantttctag ganncnccct aaaatcanac tgtgaagatn 120
atcctgnnna cggaanggtc accggnggat nntgctaggg tgnccnctcc canncnttn 180
cataactcng nggccctgcc caccaccttc ggcgggccng ngnccgggce cggggtcattn 240
gnnttaaccn cactnngcna ncggtttccn nccccnncng acccnggcga tccgggggtnc 300
tctgtcttcc cctgnagncn anaaantggg ccncggncce ctttaccct nnacaagcca 360
cngcctcta nccncngccc cccctccant nngggggact gccnanngt ccgttntctng 420
nnaccccnnn gggtnccctg gttgtcgant cnaccngang ccanggatc cnaaggaagg 480
tgcgttnttg gccctaccc ttcgctncgg nncacccttc ccgacnanga nccgtceeg 540
cncnncgng cctcncctg caacaaccgc nctentcngt nccgnnnccc cccacccgc 600
nccctcncnc ngncgnancn ctccncncc gtctcannca ccacccgcc ccgccaggcc 660
ntcanccaen ggnngacnng nagnncnntc gcncgcgcn gcgncnccct cgcncngaa 720
ctnctcngg ccantnncgc tcaanccna cnaaacgcc ctgcgcggcc cgnagcgncc 780
nccctcncga gtcctcccg cttccnacc angnttccn cgaggacacn nnaccccgcc 840
nncangcgg 849

```

```

<210> 23
<211> 872
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (872)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 23
gcgcaacta tacttcgctc gnactcgtgc gcctcgtcnc tcttttctc cgcaaccatg 60
tctgacnanc ccgattnggc ngatatcnan aagntcganc agtccaaact gantaacaca 120
cacacnncan aganaaatcc nctgccttcc anagtanaen attgaacnng agaaccangc 180
nggcgaatcg taatnaggcg tgcgcgcgca atntgtcncc gtttattntn ccagctcnc 240
ctnccnacc tacntcttn nagctgtcnn acccctngtn cgnaccccc naggtcggga 300
tcgggttttn nntgaccgng cnnccctcc cccctccat nacganccnc ccgcaccacc 360
nanngcncgc nccccgnct cttegcencc ctgtcctntn cccctgtngc ctggcnengn 420
accgattga ccctcgcnncn ctncnngaaa ncgnanacgt ccgggttggn annancgctg 480
tgggnnngcg tctgcncgc gtcccttcn ncncttcca ccattctnt tacnggggtct 540
ccncgcctc tcnnncacnc cctgggaagc tntcctntgc ccccttnac tccccctt 600
cgnctgncc cgnccccacc ntcatttnca nacgntcttc acaannncc ggntnnctcc 660
cnancngcn gtcancnag ggaagggngg ggnncnntg nttgacgttg ngngangtc 720
cgaanantcc tcnccntcan cctaccct cggcggnct ctngttnc aacttancaa 780

```

ntctcccccg ngngcncntc tcagcctcnc cncccccnct ctctgcantg tncctctctc 840
tnaccnntac gantnttcgn cncctctttt cc 872

<210> 24
<211> 815
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (815)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 24
gcatgcaagc ttgagtattc tatagngtca cctaaatanc ttggcntaat catggctcnta 60
nctgncttcc tgtgtcaaata gtatacnaaa tanatatgaa tctnatntga caaganngta 120
tcntncatta gtaacaantg tnntgtccat cctgtcngan canattccca tnnattncgn 180
cgcattcncn gencantatn taatngggaa ntcnnntnnn ncaccnncat ctatcntnec 240
gcncctgac tggagagat ggatnanttc tnntntgacc nacatgttca tcttggattn 300
aanancccc cgcngnccac cggttngnng cnagccnntc ccaagacctc ctgtggaggt 360
aacctgcgtc aganncatca aacntgggaa acccgcnnc angtnnaagt ngnnncanan 420
gatcccgcc aggnntnacc atcccttenc agcgccccct ttngtgcctt anagnnagc 480
gtgtccnanc cncctcaacat ganacgcgcc agnccanccg caattnggca caatgtcgc 540
gaaccccccta gggggantna tncaaaancc caggattgtc cncncangaa atcccnanc 600
ccnccctac cennctttgg gacngtgacc aantcccgga gtnccagtcc ggcngnctc 660
ccccaccgt nncntgggg ggggtgaanct cngnntcanc cngncgaggn ntcgnaagga 720
accggnccn ggncaanng ancnnctnga agngccnct cgtataacce cccctcncca 780
nccnacngnt agntcccccc cngggtnccg aangg 815

<210> 25
<211> 775
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (775)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 25
ccgagatgtc tcgctccgtg gccttagctg tgctcgcgt actctctctt tctggcctgg 60
aggctatcca gcgtactcca aagattcagg ttactcacg tcatccagca gagaatggaa 120
agtcaaattt cctgaattgc tatgtgtctg ggtttcatcc atccgacatt gaanttgact 180
tactgaagaa tgganagaga attgaaaaag tggagcatte agacttgtct ttcagcaagg 240
actggtcttt ctatctcntg tactacactg aattcacccc cactgaaaaa gatgagtatg 300
cctgcccgtg gaaccatgtg actttgtcac agcccaagat agttaagtgg gatcgagaca 360
tgtaagcagn cncatggaa gtttgaagat gccgcatthg gattggatga attccaaatt 420
ctgcttgctt gcnttttaata antgatatgc ntataacccc taccctttat gnccccaatt 480
tgtaggggtt acatnantgt tcnctnngga catgatcttc ctttataant ccnccnttcg 540
aattgcccgt cncnngttt ngaatgtttc cnaaccacg gttggctccc ccaggtcncc 600
tcttacggaa gggcctgggc cnccttncaa ggttggggga accnaaaatt tcnctntgc 660
ccncccncca cnnctcttng nncncanttt ggaacccctt cnattccctt tggcctcnna 720
nccttnncta anaaaacttn aaancgtngc naaanntttt acttcccccc ttacc 775

<210> 26

<211> 820
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(820)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 26

anattantac agtghtaatct tttcccagag gtgtgtanag ggaacggggc ctagaggcat	60
cccanagata ncttatanca acagtgcctt gaccaagagc tgctgggcac atttcctgca	120
gaaaagggtg cgggtcccat cactcctcct ctcccagag gggtagtag	180
ccatcangcc ttccgtggga gggagtcang gaaacaacan accacagagc anacagacca	240
ntgatgacca tgggcgggag cgagcctctt ccctgnaccg gggtaggana nganagccta	300
nctgaggggt cacactataa acgttaacga ccnagatnan cacctgcttc aagtgcaccc	360
ttcctacctg acnaccagng accnnnaact gcngcctggg gacagcctg ggancagcta	420
acnnagcact cacctgcccc cccatggcgc tncgctccc tggctcctgnc aagggaagct	480
ccctgttgga attncgggga naccaaggga nccccctcct ccancgtgta agggaaaann	540
gatggaattt tncctctccg gccnntcccc tcttcttta cagccccct nntactctc	600
tccctctntt ntectgncnc acttttnacc ccnnnatttc ccttnattga tcggannctn	660
ganattccac tnnccctnnc cntcnatcng naanacnaaa nactntctna cccnggggat	720
gggnncctcg ntcatectct ctttttctct accnccnntt ctttgcctct ccttngatca	
780tccaacctc gntggccntn ccccccnntt tcttttnc	

820

<210> 27
 <211> 818
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(818)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 27

tctgggtgat ggcctcttcc tctcagggga cctctgactg ctctgggcca aagaatctct	60
tgtttcttct ccgagcccca ggcagcgggtg attcagccct gcccaacctg attctgatga	120
ctgcggatgc tgtgacggac ccaaggggca aataggggtcc caggggtccag ggaggggagc	180
ctgctgagca ctcccgcccc tcaccctgcc cagccctgc catgagctct gggctgggtc	240
tccgcctcca gggttctgct cttccangca ngccancaag tggcgtggg ccacactggc	300
ttcttctgc ccctccctg gctctganc tctgtcttcc tgctctgtgc angcnccttg	360
gatctcagtt tccctcctc anngaactct gttctgann tcttcantta actntgantt	420
tatnaccnan tggnetgtnc tgcnnactt taatgggcn gaccgggctaa tccctccctc	480
ntcccttcc anttcnnna accngcttnc cntctctcc ccntanccg ccngggaanc	540
ctccttggc ctnaccangg gccnnnaccg cccntnctn ggggggcnng gtnnctnnc	600
ctgntncccc cnetcncnt tncctcgcc cnnnncgcn nngcannttc ncngtccn	660
tnnctcttcn ngntnctgnaa ngntcncntn tnnnnngnnc ngntnntnnc tccctctcnc	720
cnnntgnang tnnntnnnc ncnngncccc nnnncnnnn nggnntnnn tctnncngc	780
ccncccccc ngnattaagg cctcncntct ccggcnc	818

<210> 28
 <211> 731
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (731)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 28

aggaagggcg	gagggatatt	gtangggatt	gagggatagg	agnataangg	gggaggtgtg	60
tcccaacatg	anggtgnngt	tctcttttga	angaggggtg	ngtttttann	ccnggtgggt	120
gattnaaccc	cattgtatgg	agnnaaagg	tttnagggat	ttttcggctc	ttatcagtat	180
ntanattcct	gtnaatcgga	aaatnatntt	tcnncnggaa	aatnttgctc	ccatccgnaa	240
attnctcccg	ggtagtgcac	nttngggggg	cngccangtt	ccccaggtg	ctanaatcgt	300
actaaagntt	naagtgggan	tncaaatgaa	aacctnnac	agagnatccn	tacccgactg	360
tnnttncct	tcgccctntg	actctgcng	agcccaatac	ccnngngnat	gtcncncngn	420
nnngcgnnc	tgaaannnc	tcngggctnn	gancatcang	gggtttcgca	tcaaaagcnn	480
cgtttcncat	naaggcactt	tngectcatc	caaccnctng	ccctcnncca	tttngccgtc	540
nggttcncct	acgctnntng	cncctnnntn	ganattttnc	ccgcctnggg	naancctcct	600
gnaatgggta	gggncttntc	tttnaccnn	gnggtntact	aatcnnctnc	acgcntnctt	660
tctcnacccc	cccccttttt	caatcccanc	ggcnaatggg	gtctccccnn	cgangggggg	720
nnnccannnc	c					731

<210> 29

<211> 822

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (822)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 29

actagtcacg	tgtggtggaa	ttccattgtg	ttggggncnc	ttctatgant	antnttagat	60
cgctcanacc	tcacancctc	ccnacnangc	ctataangaa	nannaataga	nctgtncnnt	120
atntntacnc	tcatanncct	cnnnaccac	tccctcttaa	cccntactgt	gcctatngcn	180
tnnctantct	ntgccgcctn	cnanccaccn	gtggggccnac	cncnngnat	ctcnatctcc	240
tcnccatntn	gcctananta	ngtncatacc	ctatacctac	nccaatgcta	nnnctaancn	300
tccatnantt	annntaacta	ccactgacnt	ngactttenc	atnanctcct	aatttgaaac	360
tactctgact	cccacngcct	annnattagc	ancntcccc	nacnatntct	caaccaaate	420
ntcaacaacc	tatctanctg	ttcnccaacc	nttnccctcg	atccccnnac	aacccccctc	480
ccaaataccc	nccacctgac	ncctaaccnn	caccatcccg	gcaagccnan	ggncatttan	540
ccactggaat	cacnatngga	naaaaaaaaa	ccnaactctc	tancncnnat	ctccctaana	600
aatnctcctn	naatttactn	ncantnccat	caancccaac	tgaaacnnaa	ccccgttttt	660
tanatccctt	ctttcgaaaa	ccnacccttt	annncccaac	ctttngggcc	cccccnctnc	720
ccnaatgaag	gncncccaat	cnangaaacg	nccntgaaaa	ancnaggcna	anannntccg	780
canatcctat	cccttanttn	ggggnccctt	nccnggggcc	cc		822

<210> 30

<211> 787

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (787)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 30

cgccgcctg	ctctggcaca	tgcctcctga	atggcatcaa	aagtgatgga	ctgcccattg	60
ctagagaaga	ccttctctcc	tactgtcatt	atggagccct	gcagactgag	ggctcccctt	120
gtctgcagga	tttgatgtct	gaagtcgtgg	agtgtggctt	ggagctcctc	atctacatna	180
gctggaagcc	ctggagggcc	tctctcgcca	gcctccccct	tctctccacg	ctctccangg	240
acaccagggg	ctccaggcag	cccattatct	ccagnangac	atgggtgttc	tccacgeggga	300
cccatggggc	ctgnaaggcc	aggggtctct	ttgacaccat	ctctcccgtc	ctgcctggca	360
ggccgtggga	tccactantt	ctanaacggg	cgccaccncg	gtgggagctc	cagcttttgt	420
tcccnttaat	gaaggttaat	tgcncgcttg	gcgtaateat	nggtcanaac	tntttcctgt	480
gtgaaattgt	ttntcccctc	ncnattccnc	ncnacatacn	aaccgggaan	cataaagtgt	540
taaagcctgg	gggtngcctn	nngaataaac	tnaactcaat	taattgcgtt	ggctcatggc	600
ccgctttccn	ttcnggaaaa	ctgtcntccc	ctgcnttntt	gaatcgccca	ccccccnggg	660
aaaagcgggt	tgcnttttng	ggggntcctt	ccntctccc	cctcnctaan	ccctnecgct	720
cggtcgttnc	nggtngcggg	gaangggnat	nnctcccnc	naagggggng	agnnnngtat	780
ccccaaa						787

<210> 31

<211> 799

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (799)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 31

tttttttttt	tttttttggc	gatgctactg	tttaattgca	ggaggtgggg	gtgtgtgtac	60
catgtaccag	ggctattaga	agcaagaagg	aaggagggag	ggcagagcgc	cctgctgagc	120
aacaaaggac	tectgcagcc	ttctctgtct	gtctcttggc	gcaggcacat	ggggagggct	180
cccgaggggt	ggggggccacc	agtccagggg	tgggagcact	acanggggtg	ggagtggttg	240
gtggctggtn	cnaatggcct	gncacanatc	cctacgattc	ttgacacctg	gatttcacca	300
ggggaccttc	tgttctccca	nggnaacttc	ntnnatctcn	aaagaacaca	actgtttctt	360
cngcanttct	ggctgttcat	ggaaagcaca	ggtgtccnat	ttnggctggg	acttgggtaca	420
tatggttccg	gccacctct	ccntcnaaa	aagtaattca	ccccccccc	ccntctnttg	480
cctgggcctt	taantaccca	caccggaact	canttanta	ttcatcttng	gntgggcttg	540
ntnatcnccn	cctgaangcg	ccaagttgaa	aggccacgcc	gtncccnctc	cccatagnan	600
nttttntnt	canctaata	ccccccnggc	aacnatccaa	tcccccccn	tgggggcccc	660
agcccanggc	ccccgntcgc	ggnnccngn	cncgnantcc	ccaggntctc	ccantcngnc	720
ccnnngcncc	ccgcacgca	gaacanaagg	ntngagccnc	cgcannnnnn	nggtnncnac	780
ctcgcccccc	ccnncgng					799

<210> 32

<211> 789

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (789)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 32

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	60
tttttccnag	ggcagggttta	ttgacaacct	cncgggacac	aancaggctg	gggacaggac	120
ggcaacaggc	tccggcgggcg	gcggcgggcg	ccctacctgc	ggtaccaaat	ntgcagcctc	180
cgctcccgt	tgatnttct	ctgcagctgc	aggatgcct	aaaacagggc	ctcggcctn	240
ggtgggcacc	ctgggatttn	aatttccacg	ggcacaatgc	ggtcgcancc	cctcaccacc	300
nattaggaat	agtggtnnta	cccncnccg	ttggencact	ccccntggaa	accacttntc	360
gcggctccgg	catctggtct	taaaccttgc	aaacnctggg	gccctctttt	tggttantnt	420
nccngccaca	atcatnactc	agactggcnc	gggctggccc	caaaaaancn	ccccaaaacc	480
ggnccatgtc	ttncgggggt	tgctgcnatn	tncatcacct	cccgggcncn	ncaggncaac	540
ccaaaagttc	ttngggcccn	caaaaaanct	ccggggggnc	ccagtttcaa	caaagtcac	600
ccccttggcc	cccaaatact	ccccccgntt	nctggggttg	ggaacccacg	cctctnnctt	660
tggngggcaa	gntggntccc	ccttcggggc	cccgggtggc	ccnctctaa	ngaaaacncc	720
ntcctnnnca	ccatcccccc	nngnnacgnc	tancaangna	tccctttttt	tanaaacggg	780
ccccccnccg						789

<210> 33

<211> 793

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (793)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 33

gacagaacat	ggttgatggt	ggagcacctt	tctatacgac	ttacaggaca	gcagatgggg	60
aattcatggc	tggttgagca	atanaacccc	agttctacga	gctgctgac	aaaggacttg	120
gactaaagtc	tgatgaactt	cccaatcaga	tgagcatgga	tgattggcca	gaaatgaana	180
agaagtttgc	agatgtattt	gcaaagaaga	cgaaggcaga	gtggtgtcaa	atctttgaag	240
gcacagatgc	ctgtgtgact	ccggttctga	cttttgagga	ggttggtcat	catgatcaca	300
acaangaacg	gggctcggtt	atcaccantg	aggagcagga	cgtgagcccc	cgccctgcac	360
ctctgctggt	aaacacccca	gccatccctt	ctttcaaaag	ggatccacta	cttctagagc	420
ggnccgccacc	gcggtggagc	tccagctttt	gttcccttta	gtgagggtta	attgcgcgct	480
tggtgtaatc	atggtcatan	ctgtttcctg	tgtgaaattg	ttatccgctc	acaattccac	540
acaacatacg	anccggaagc	atnaaatttt	aaagcctggg	ggtngcctaa	tgantgaact	600
nactcacatt	aattggcttt	gcgctcactg	cccgttttcc	agtcgggaaa	acctgtcctt	660
gccagctgcc	nttaatgaat	cnggccaccc	cccggggaaa	aggcngtttg	cttnttgggg	720
cgcncttccc	gctttctcgc	ttcctgaant	ccttcccccc	ggtctttcgg	cttgcggcna	780
acggtatcna	cct					793

<210> 34

<211> 756

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (756)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 34

gccgcgaccg	gcattgtacga	gcaactcaag	ggcgagtggg	accgtaaaag	ccccaatctt	60
ancaagtgcg	gggaanagct	gggtcgactc	aagctagttc	ttctggagct	caacttcttg	120

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ccaaccacag ggaccaagct gaccaaacag cagctaattc tggcccgtga catactggag 180
atcgggggccc aatggagcat cctacgcaan gacatccccct ccttcgagcg ctacatggcc 240
cagctcaaat gctactactt tgattacaan gagcagctcc ccgagtcagc ctatatgcac 300
cagctcttgg gcctcaacct cctcttcctg ctgtcccaga accgggtggc tgantnccac 360
acgganttgg ancggctgcc tgcccaanga catacanacc aatgtctaca tcnaccacca 420
gtgtcctgga gcaatactga tgganggcag ctaccncaaa gtnttcctgg ccnagggtaa 480
catccccgcg cgagagctac accttcttca ttgacatcct gctcgacact atcagggatg 540
aaaatcgcn ggttgctcca gaaaggetnc aanaanacc ttttcnctga agggccccgg 600
atncnctagt nctagaatcg gcccgccatc gcggtgganc ctccaacctt tcgttnccct 660
ttactgaggg ttntattgcc ccttgggcgt tatcatggtc acnccngttn cctgtgttga 720
aatntntaac cccccacaat tccacgccna cattng 756

```

<210> 35

<211> 834

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (834)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 35

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ggggatctct anactnacct gnatgcatgg ttgtcgggtgt ggtcgctgtc gatgaanatg 60
aacaggatct tgcccttgaa gctctcggtc gctgtnttta agttgctcag tctgccgtca 120
tagtcagaca cnctcttggg caaaaaacan caggatntga gtcttgattt cacctccaat 180
aatcttcngg gctgtctgct cggatgaact gatgacnang ggcagctggg tgtgtntgat 240
aaantccanc angttctctt tggtagacct ccttccaaag ttgttcgggc cttcatcaaa 300
cttctnnaan angannancc canctttgtc gagctggnat ttgganaaca cgtcaccgtt 360
ggaactgat cccaaatggg atgtcatcca tgcctctgct tgcctgcaaa aaacttgctt 420
ggcncaaata cgactcccn tccttgaaag aagccnatca cccccctc cctggactcc 480
nncaangact ctncgcctnc ccntccnng cagggttggg ggcannccgg gccntgcgc 540
ttcttcagcc agttcacnat nttcatcagc cctctcgcca gctgtntat tcttggggg 600
ggaanccgtc tctcccttcc tgaannaact ttgaccgtng gaatagccgc gcntcnccnt 660
acntnctggg ccgggttcaa antccctccn ttgncnntcn cctcgggcca ttctggattt 720
nccnaacttt tctctcccc cncnccnngg ngtttggntt tttcatnggg ccccaactct 780
gctnttggcc antcccttg gggcntntan cncnccctnt ggtcccntng ggcc 834

```

<210> 36

<211> 814

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (814)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 36

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cggnccgttt cngccgcgc ccggtttcca tgacnaaggc tcccttcang ttaaatacnn 60
cctagnaaac attaatgggt tgctctacta atacatcata cnaaccagta agcctgccca 120
naacgccaac tcaggccatt cctaccaaag gaagaaaggc tgggtctctc accccttgta 180
ggaaaggcct gccttgtaag acaccacaat ncggctgaat ctnaagtctt gtgttttact 240
aatggaaaaa aaaaataaac aanaggtttt gttctcatgg ctgcccaccg cagcctggca 300
ctaaaacanc ccagcgctca cttctgcttg ganaaatatt ctttgcctt ttggacatca 360

```

ggcttgatgg	tatcactgcc	acntttccac	ccagctgggc	ncccttcccc	catntttgtc	420
antganctgg	aaggcctgaa	ncttagtctc	caaaagtctc	ngcccacaag	accggccacc	480
aggggangtc	ntttncagtg	gatctgccaa	anantaccn	tatcatcnnt	gaataaaaag	540
gcccctgaac	ganatgcttc	cancancctt	taagacccat	aatcctngaa	ccatgggtgcc	600
cttcgggtct	gacccnaaag	gaatgttctt	gggtcccant	ccctcctttg	ttnccttacgt	660
tgtnttggac	ccntgctngn	atnaccnaan	tganatcccc	ngaagcacc	tncccttgcc	720
atttganttt	cntaaattct	ctgccctacn	nctgaaagca	cnattccctn	ggcncnnaan	780
ggngaactca	agaaggtctn	ngaaaaacca	cncn			814

<210> 37

<211> 760

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(760)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 37

gcatgctgct	cttcctcaaa	gttgttcttg	ttgccataac	aaccaccata	ggtaaagcgg	60
gcgcagtggt	cgctgaaggg	gtttagtagc	cagcgcgga	tgctctcctt	gcagagtcct	120
gtgtctggca	ggccacgca	atgccctttg	tactgggga	aatggatgcg	ctggagctcg	180
tcnaanccac	tcgtgtattt	ttcacangca	gcctctccg	aagcctccgg	gcagttgggg	240
gtgtcgtcac	actccactaa	actgtcgatn	cancagccca	ttgctgcagc	ggaactgggt	300
gggctgacag	gtgccagaac	acactggatn	ggcctttcca	tggaagggcc	tgggggaaat	360
cncctnancc	caaactgcct	ctcaaaggcc	accttgacac	ccccgacagg	ctagaaatgc	420
actcttcttc	ccaaaggtag	ttgttcttgt	tgcccaagca	ncctccanca	aacccaaanc	480
ttgcaaaatc	tgctccgtgg	gggtcatnnn	taccanggtt	ggggaaanaa	acccggcngn	540
ganccncctt	gtttgaatgc	naaggnaata	atcctcctgt	cttgcttggt	tggaanagca	600
caattgaact	gttaacnttg	ggccnggttc	cncctnggtg	gtctgaaact	aatcacgcgc	660
actggaaaaa	ggtangtgcc	ttccttgaat	tcccaaantt	cccctngntt	tgggtntttt	720
ctcctctncc	ctaaaaatcg	tnttcccccc	ccntangggc			760

<210> 38

<211> 724

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(724)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 38

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttaaaaa	ccccctccat	tgaatgaaaa	60
cttcnnaaat	tgtccaaccc	cctcnnccaa	atnnccattt	ccgggggggg	gttccaaacc	120
caaattaatt	ttgganttta	aattaaatnt	tnattngggg	aanaanccaa	atgtnaagaa	180
aatttaaccc	attatnaact	taaatnccn	gaaaccntg	gnntccaaaa	atttttaacc	240
cttaaatccc	tccgaaattg	ntaanggaaa	accaaattcn	cctaaggctn	tttgaaggtt	300
ngatttaaac	ccccttnant	tnttttnacc	cnnngctnaa	ntatttngnt	tccgggtgtt	360
tcctnttaan	cntnggtaac	tcccngtaac	gaannncct	aanccaatta	aaccgaattt	420
tttttgaatt	ggaaattccn	ngggaattna	ccgggggttt	tcccnttttg	gggccatncc	480
cccnccttcg	gggtttgggn	ntaggttgaa	tttttnnang	ncccaaaaaa	ncccccaana	540
aaaaaactcc	caagnnttaa	ttngaantnc	ccccttccca	ggccttttgg	gaaaggnggg	600

tttntggggg cnggggantt cnttccccn ttncncccc cccccnggt aaanggttat	660
ngnnttttgt ttttgggccc cttnanggac ctccggatn gaaattaaat ccccggnccg	720
gccg	724

<210> 39
 <211> 751
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(751)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 39	
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caacacaata tttatttcat ttgtttcttt tttttcattt tatttgtttg ctgctgctgt	120
tttatttatt tttactgaaa gtgagaggga acttttgttg ccttttttcc tttttctgta	180
ggccgcctta agctttctaa atttgaaca tctaagcaag ctgaanggaa aaggggggtt	240
cgcaaatca ctcgggggaa nggaaagggt gctttgttaa tcatgcccta tgggtgggtga	300
ttaactgctt gtacaattac ntttcacttt taattaattg tgctnaangc ttaattana	360
cttgggggtt ccttcccan accaaccn ctgacaaaaa gtgccngccc tcaaatnatg	420
tcccgcnnt cnttgaaaca cacngcngaa ngttctcatt ntcccnncnc caggtnaaaa	480
tgaagggtta ccatntttaa cncacctcc acntggcnnn gcctgaatcc tcnaaaancn	540
ccctcaancn aatnctnng ccccggtcnc gcntnngtc cncggggct ccgggaantn	600
caccccnnga anncnntnnc naacnaaatt ccgaaaatat tcccnntcnc tcaattccc	660
cnnagactnt cctcnncn cncaatttct tttntntcac gaacncgnnc cnnaaatgn	720
nnnnncctc cncnngtcn naatcnccan c	751

<210> 40
 <211> 753
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(753)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 40	
gtggtatttt ctgtaagatc aggtgttctt cctcgtagg tttagaggaa acaccctcat	60
agatgaaaac cccccgaga cagcagcact gcaactgcca agcagccggg gtaggagggg	120
cgccctatgc acagctgggc ccttgagaca gcagggttc gatgtcaggc tcgatgtcaa	180
tggcttgtaa gcggcggtg tacctgcgta ggggcacacc gtcagggcc accaggaact	240
tctcaaagt ccaggcaacn tcgttgcgac acaccggaga ccagggtgatn agcttgggg	300
cggtcataa cgcggtggcg tcgtcgctgg gagctggcag ggccctccgc aggaaggcna	360
ataaaagggt cgccccgca ccgttcant cgcacttctc naanaccatg angttgggct	420
cnaaccacc accannccgg acttccttga nggaattccc aaatctcttc gntcttgggc	480
ttctnctgat gccctantg gttgccnngn atgccaanca nccccancc ccggggctct	540
aaanacccn cctcctcntt tcatctgggt tntntcccc ggacntgggt tcctctcaag	600
ggancccata tctcnaccan tactcaccnt ncccccnnt gnnaccanc cttctanngn	660
ttccncccc ncctctggcc cntcaaanat gcttnacna cctgggtctg ccttcccccc	720
tnccctatct gnacccnncn tttgtctcan tnt	753

<210> 41

<211> 341

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 41

actatatcca tcacaacaga catgcttcat cccatagact tcttgacata gcttcaaagt	60
agtgaaccca tccttgattt atatacatat atgttctcag tattttggga gcctttccac	120
ttctttaaac cttgttcatt atgaacactg aaaataggaa tttgtgaaga gttaaaaagt	180
tatagcttgt ttacgtagta agtttttgaa gtctacattc aatccagaca cttagttgag	240
tgtaaaactg tgatttttaa aaaatatcat ttgagaatat tctttcagag gtattttcat	300
tttactttt tgattaattg tgttttatat attagggtag t	341

<210> 42

<211> 101

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 42

acttactgaa tttagttctg tgctcttctt tatttagtgt tgtatcataa atactttgat	60
gtttcaaaca ttctaaataa ataattttca gtggcttcat a	101

<210> 43

<211> 305

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 43

acatctttgt tacagtctaa gatgtgttct taaatcacca ttccttctctg gtcctcaccc	60
tccaggggtgg tctcacactg taattagagc tattgaggag tctttacagc aaattaagat	120
tcagatgcct tgctaagtct agagttctag agttatgttt cagaaagtct aagaaccca	180
cctcttgaga ggtcagtaaa gaggacttaa tatttcatat ctacaaaatg accacaggat	240
tggatacaga acgagagtta tcctggataa ctacagagctg agtacctgcc cgggggcccgc	300
tcgaa	305

<210> 44

<211> 852

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(852)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 44

acataaatat cagagaaaag tagtctttga aatattttacg tccaggagtt ctttgtttct	60
gattatttgg tgtgtgtttt ggtttgtgtc caaagtattg gcagcttcag ttttcatttt	120
ctctccatcc tcgggcattc ttcccaaatt tatataccag tcttcgtcca tccacagct	180
ccagaatttc tctttttagt taatatctca tagctcggct gagcttttca taggtcatgc	240
tgctgtttgt cttcttttta ccccatagct gagccactgc ctctgatttc aagaacctga	300
agacgccctc agatcggctt tcccatttta ttaatcctgg gttcttgtct gggttcaaga	360
ggatgtcgcg gatgaattcc cataagttag tccctctcgg gttgtgcttt ttgggtgggc	420
acttggcagg ggggtcttgc tcctttttca tatcagggtga ctctgcaaca ggaaggtgac	480
tggtggttgt catggagatc tgagcccggc agaaagtttt gctgtccaac aaatctactg	540
tgctaccata gttggtgtca tataaatagt tctngtcttt ccagggtgtc atgatggaag	600

gctcagtttg ttcagtcttg acaatgacat tgtgtgtgga ctggaacagg tcaactactgc	660
actggccgtt ccacttcaga tgctgcaagt tgctgtagag gagntgcccc gccgtccctg	720
ccgccccggg gaactcctgc aaactcatgc tgcaaagggtg ctgcccgttg atgtcgaact	780
cntggaaagg gatacaattg gcatccagct gggttggtgtc caggagggtga tggagccact	840
cccacacctg gt	852

<210> 45

<211> 234

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 45

acaacagacc cttgctcgct aacgacctca tgctcatcaa gttggacgaa tccgtgtccg	60
agtctgacac catccggagc atcagcattg cttcgcagtg ccctaccgcg gggaaactctt	120
gcctcgtttc tggctggggg ctgctggcga acggcagaat gcctaccgtg ctgcagtgcg	180
tgaacgtgtc ggtggtgtct gaggaggtct gcagtaagct ctatgacctg ctgt	234

<210> 46

<211> 590

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (590)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 46

actttttatt taaatgttta taaggcagat ctatgagaat gatagaaaac atgggtgtgta	60
atttgatagc aatatttttg agattacaga gttttagtaa ttaccaatta cacagttaaa	120
aagaagataa tatattccaa gcanatacaa aatatctaata gaaagatcaa ggcaggaaaa	180
tgantataac taattgacaa tggaaaatca attttaatgt gaattgcaca ttatccttta	240
aaagctttca aaanaanaa ttattgcagt ctanttaatt caaacagtgt taaatggtat	300
caggataaan aactgaaggg canaaagaat taattttcac ttcattgtaac ncaccanatt	360
ttacaatggc ttaaatgcan ggaaaaagca gtggaagtag ggaagtantc aaggctcttc	420
tggtctctaa tctgccttac tctttgggtg tggctttgat cctctggaga cagctgccag	480
ggctcctgtt atatccacaa tcccagcagc aagatgaagg gatgaaaaag gacacatgct	540
gccttccttt gaggagactt catctcactg gccaacactc agtcacatgt	590

<210> 47

<211> 774

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (774)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 47

acaagggggc ataatgaagg agtgggggana gatttttaaag aaggaaaaaa aacgaggccc	60
tgaacagaat tttcctgnac aacgggggctt caaaataatt ttcttgggga ggttcaagac	120
gcttcactgc ttgaaactta aatggatgtg ggacanaatt ttctgtaatg accctgaggg	180
cattacagac gggactctgg gaggaaggat aaacagaaag gggacaaagg ctaatcccaa	240
aacatcaaag aaaggaagggt ggcgtcatat ctcccagcct acacagttct ccagggtctc	300

cctcatcctt	ggaggacgac	agtggaggaa	caactgacca	tgtccccagg	ctcctgtgtg	360
ctggctcctg	gtcttcagcc	cccagctctg	gaagcccacc	ctctgctgat	cctgcgtggc	420
ccacactcct	tgaacacaca	tccccaggtt	atattcctgg	acatggctga	acctcctatt	480
cctacttccg	agatgccttg	ctccctgcag	cctgtcaaaa	tcccactcac	cctccaaacc	540
acggcatggg	aagcctttct	gacttgccctg	attactccag	catcttgga	caatccctga	600
ttccccactc	cttagaggca	agataggggtg	gttaagagta	gggctggacc	acttgagacc	660
aggtgctggg	cttcaaattn	tggtcattt	acgagctatg	ggaccttggg	caagtnatct	720
tcacttctat	gggcntcatt	ttgttctacc	tgcaaaatgg	gggataataa	tagt	774

<210> 48

<211> 124

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (124)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 48

canaaattga	aattttataa	aaaggcattt	ttctcttata	tccataaaat	gatataattt	60
ttgcaantat	anaaatgtgt	cataaattat	aatgttcctt	aattacagct	caacgcaact	120
tggt						124

<210> 49

<211> 147

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (147)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 49

gccgatgcta	ctattttatt	gcaggagggtg	gggggtgtttt	tattattctc	tcaacagctt	60
tgtggctaca	ggtggtgtct	gactgcatna	aaaanttttt	tacgggtgat	tgcaaaaatt	120
ttagggcacc	catatcccaa	gcantgt				147

<210> 50

<211> 107

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 50

acattaaatt	aataaaagga	ctgttgggggt	tctgctaaaa	cacatggctt	gatataattgc	60
atggtttgag	gttagggagga	gttaggcata	tgttttggga	gaggggt		107

<210> 51

<211> 204

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 51

gtcctaggaa	gtctagggga	cacacgactc	tgggggtcacg	gggccgacac	acttgcacgg	60
------------	------------	------------	-------------	------------	------------	----

cggaaggaa aggcagagaa gtgacaccgt cagggggaaa tgacagaaag gaaaatcaag 120
 gccttgcaag gtcagaaagg ggactcaggg cttccaccac agccctgccc cacttgcca 180
 cctccctttt gggaccagca atgt 204

<210> 52
 <211> 491
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(491)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 52
 acaaagataa catttatctt ataacaaaaa ttgatagtt ttaaaggta gtattgtgta 60
 gggatatttc caaaagacta aagagataac tcaggtaaaa agttagaaat gtataaaaca 120
 ccatcagaca ggtttttaaa aaacaacata ttacaaaatt agacaatcat ccttaaaaaa 180
 aaaacttctt gtatcaattt cttttgttca aaatgactga ctttaantatt tttaaattatt 240
 tcanaaacac ttcctcaaaa attttcaana tggtagcttt canatgtnc ctcagtccca 300
 atgttgctca gataaataaa tctcgtgaga acttaccacc caccacaagc tttctggggc 360
 atgcaacagt gtcttttctt tnccttttct tttttttttt ttacaggcac agaaactcat 420
 caattttatt tggataacaa agggctctcca aattatattg aaaaataaat ccaagttaat 480
 atcactcttg t 491

<210> 53
 <211> 484
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(484)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 53
 acataattta gcagggctaa ttaccataag atgctattta ttaanaggtn tatgatctga 60
 gtattaacag ttgctgaagt ttggatattt tatgcagcat tttctttttg ctttgataac 120
 actacagaac ccttaaggac actgaaaatt agtaagtaaa gttcagaaac attagctgct 180
 caatcaaate tctacataac actatagtaa ttaaaacggt aaaaaaaagt gttgaaatct 240
 gcactagtat anaccgctcc tgtcaggata anactgcttt ggaacagaaa gggaaaaanc 300
 agctttgant ttctttgtgc tgatangagg aaaggctgaa ttacctgtt gcctctccct 360
 aatgattggc aggtcnggta aatnccaaaa catattccaa ctcaacactt cttttocncg 420
 tancttgant ctgtgtattc caggancagg cggatggaat gggccagccc ncggatgttc 480
 cant 484

<210> 54
 <211> 151
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 54
 actaaacctc gtgcttgatga actccataca gaaaacgggtg ccatccctga acacggctgg 60
 ccactgggta tactgctgac aaccgcaaca acaaaaacac aaatccttgg cactggctag 120
 tctatgtcct ctcaagtgcc tttttgtttg t 151

<210> 55
<211> 91
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 55
acctggcttg tctccgggtg gttcccggcg cccccacgg tccccagaac ggacacttc 60
gccctccagt ggatactcga gccaaagtgg t 91

<210> 56
<211> 133
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 56
ggcggatgtg cggttggttat atacaaatat gtcattttat gtaagggact tgagtatact 60
tggttttttg gtatctgtgg gttgggggga cggccagga accaatacc catggatacc 120
aagggacaac tgt 133

<210> 57
<211> 147
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(147)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 57
actctggaga acctgagccg ctgctccgcc tctgggatga ggtgatgcan gcngtggcgc 60
gactgggagc tgagcccttc cctttgcgcc tgcctcagag gattgttgc gacntgcana 120
tctcantggg ctggatncat gcaggt 147

<210> 58
<211> 198
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(198)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 58
acagggatat aggtttnaag ttattgtnat tgtaaaatac attgaatttt ctgtatactc 60
tgattacata catttatcct ttaaaaaaga tgtaaatctt aatttttatg ccatctatta 120
atttaccat gagttacctt gtaaatagaga agtcatgata gcactgaatt ttaactagtt 180
ttgacttcta agtttgggt 198

<210> 59
<211> 330
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 59

acaacaaatg ggttgtgagg aagtcttatac agcaaaactg gtgatggcta ctgaaaagat	60
ccattgaaaa ttatcattaa tgattttaaa tgacaagtta tcaaaaactc actcaatttt	120
cacctgtgct agcttgctaa aatgggagtt aactctagag caaatatagt atcttctgaa	180
tacagtcaat aaatgacaaa gccagggcct acaggtgggt tccagacttt ccagaccag	240
cagaaggaaat ctattttatac acatggatct ccgtctgtgc tcaaaatacc taatgatatt	300
tttcgtcttt attggacttc tttgaagagt	330

<210> 60

<211> 175

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 60

accgtgggtg cttctacat tcctgacggc tccttcacca acatctgggt ctacttcggc	60
gtcgtgggt cttctctctt catcctcatc cagctgggtgc tgctcatcga ctttgccgac	120
tcctggaacc agcgggtggct gggcaaggcc gaggagtgcg attcccgtgc ctggt	175

<210> 61

<211> 154

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 61

acccacttt tcctcctgtg agcagtctgg acttctcact gctacatgat gagggtgagt	60
ggttgttgct cttcaacagt atcctccctt ttccggatct gctgagccgg acagcagtgc	120
tggactgcac agccccgggg ctccacattg ctgt	154

<210> 62

<211> 30

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 62

cgctcgagcc ctatagtgag tcgtattaga	30
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<210> 63

<211> 89

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 63

acaagtcatt tcagcacct ttgtcttcca aaactgacca tcttttatat ttaatgcttc	60
ctgtatgaat aaaaatgggt atgtcaagt	89

<210> 64

<211> 97

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 64

accggagtaa ctgagtcggg acgctgaatc tgaatccacc aataaataaa ggttctgcag	60
aatcagtgc tccaggattg gtccttggt ctgggggt	97

<210> 65
 <211> 377
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (377)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 65
 acaacaanaa ntcccttctt taggcactg atggaaacct ggaacccctt tttgatggca 60
 gcatggcgct ctaggccttg acacagcggc tgggggttgg gctntcccaa accgcacacc 120
 ccaaccctgg tctaccacaca nttctggcta tgggctgtct ctgccactga acatcagggg 180
 tcggtcataa natgaaatcc caanggggac agaggtcagt agaggaaagct caatgagaaa 240
 ggtgctgttt gctcagccag aaaacagctg cctggcattc gccgctgaac tatgaaccgc 300
 tgggggtgaa ctacccccan gaggaatcat gcctgggcga tgcaanggtg ccaacaggag 360
 gggcgggagg agcatgt 377

<210> 66
 <211> 305
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 66
 acgcctttcc ctcagaattc agggaagaga ctgtcgctg ccttcctccg ttgttgctg 60
 agaaccctg tgccccctcc caccatatcc accctcgctc catctttgaa ctcaaacaeg 120
 aggaactaac tgcacctgg tcctctcccc agtccccagt tcacctcca tccctcacct 180
 tcctccactc taagggatat caacactgcc cagcacagg gccctgaatt tatgtggtt 240
 ttatatattt tttaataaga tgcactttat gtcatttttt aataaagtct gaagaattac 300
 tggtt 305

<210> 67
 <211> 385
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 67
 actacacaca ctccacttgc ccttgtgaga cactttgtcc cagcacttta ggaatgctga 60
 ggtcggacca gccacatctc atgtgcaaga ttgccagca gacatcaggt ctgagagttc 120
 cccttttaaa aaaggggact tgcttaaaaa agaagtctag ccacgattgt gtagagcagc 180
 tgtgctgtgc tggagattca cttttgagag agttctctc tgagacctga tctttagagg 240
 ctgggcagtc ttgcacatga gatggggctg gtctgatctc agcactcctt agtctgcttg 300
 cctctcccag ggccccagcc tggccacacc tgcttacagg gcactctcag atgccatac 360
 catagtttct gtgctagtgg accgt 385

<210> 68
 <211> 73
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 68
 acttaaccag atatattttt accccagatg gggatattct ttgtaaaaaa tgaaaataaa 60
 gtttttttaa tgg 73

<210> 69
 <211> 536
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (536)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 69

actagtccag	tgtggtggaa	ttccattgtg	ttgggggctc	tcaacctcct	ctcctgcagc	60
tccagctttg	tgctctgcct	ctgaggagac	catggcccag	catctgagta	ccctgctgct	120
cctgctggcc	accctagctg	tggccctggc	ctggagcccc	aaggaggagg	ataggataat	180
cccgggtggc	atctataacg	cagacctcaa	tgatgagtgg	gtacagcgtg	cccttcactt	240
cgccatcagc	gagtataaca	aggccaccaa	agatgactac	tacagacgtc	cgctgcgggt	300
actaagagcc	aggcaacaga	ccgttggggg	ggtgaattac	ttcttcgacg	tagaggtggg	360
ccgaaccata	tgtaccaagt	cccagcccaa	cttggacacc	tgtgccttcc	atgaacagcc	420
agaactgcag	aagaaacagt	tgtgctcttt	cgagatctac	gaagttccct	ggggagaaca	480
gaangtcctt	gggtgaaatc	caggtgtcaa	gaaatcctan	ggatctgttg	ccaggc	536

<210> 70
 <211> 477
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 70

atgaccccta	acagggggccc	tctcagccct	cctaattgacc	tccggcctag	ccatgtgatt	60
tcaattccac	tccataacgc	tcctcatact	aggcctacta	accaacacac	taaccatata	120
ccaatgatgg	cgcgatgtaa	cacgagaaaag	cacataccaa	ggccaccaca	caccacctgt	180
ccaaaaaggc	cttcgatacg	ggataatcct	atattattacc	tcagaagttt	ttttcttcgc	240
agggattttt	ctgagccctt	taccactcca	gcctagcccc	taccccccaa	ctaggagggc	300
actggccccc	aacaggcatc	accocgctaa	atccccctaga	agtcccactc	ctaaacacat	360
ccgtattact	cgcatcagga	gtatcaatca	cctgagctca	ccatagtcta	atagaaaaca	420
accgaaacca	aattattcaa	agcactgctt	attacaattt	tactgggtct	ctattttt	477

<210> 71
 <211> 533
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (533)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 71

agagctatag	gtacagtgtg	atctcagctt	tgcaaacaca	ttttctacat	agatagtact	60
aggtattaat	agatatgtaa	agaaagaaat	cacaccatta	ataatggtaa	gattggttta	120
tgtgatttta	gtggtatttt	tggcaccctt	atatatgttt	tccaaacttt	cagcagtgat	180
attatttcca	taacttaaaa	agtgagtttg	aaaaagaaaa	tctccagcaa	gcattctcatt	240
taaaataagg	tttgtcatct	ttaaaaatac	agcaatatgt	gactttttta	aaaagctgtc	300
aaataggtgt	gaccctacta	ataattatta	gaaatacatt	taaaaacatc	gagtacctca	360
agtcagtttg	ccttgaaaaa	tatcaaatat	aactcttaga	gaaatgtaca	taaaagaatg	420
cttcgtaatt	ttggagtang	aggttccctc	ctcaattttg	tattttttaa	aagtacatgg	480
taaaaaaaaa	aattcacaac	agtatataag	gctgtaaaaa	gaagaattct	gcc	533

<210> 72
 <211> 511
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(511)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 72
 tattacggaa aaacacacca cataattcaa ctancaaaga anactgcttc agggcgtgta 60
 aaatgaaagg cttccaggca gttatctgat taaagaacac taaaagaggg acaaggctaa 120
 aagccgcagg atgtctacac tatancaggc gctatttggg ttggctggag gagctgtgga 180
 aaacatggan agattgggtc tgganacgc cgtggctatt cctcattgtt attacanagt 240
 gaggttctct gtgtgcccac tggtttgaaa accgttctnc aataatgata gaatagtaca 300
 cacatgagaa ctgaaatggc ccaaaccag aaagaaagcc caactagatc ctcagaaanac 360
 gcttctaggg acaataaccg atgaagaaaa gatggcctcc ttgtgcccc gtctgttatg 420
 atttctctcc attgcagcna naaaccggtt cttctaagca aacncagggtg atgatggcna 480
 aaatacaccc cctcttgaag naccnggagg a 511

<210> 73
 <211> 499
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(499)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 73
 cagtgccagc actggtgccca gtaccagtac caataacagt gccagtgccca gtgccagcac 60
 cagtgggtggc ttccagtgtg gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctcacatttg ggctcttcgc 120
 tggccttggg ggagctgggt ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgtg gtttctecta 180
 caagtgaat tttagatatt gttaatcctg ccagtctttc tcttcaagcc aggggtgcac 240
 ctcagaaacc tactcaacac agcactctag gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagttgaca 300
 ctctgcatta aatctatttg ccatttctga aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaggc cggccgctcg 360
 antctagagg gcccgtttaa acccgctgat cagcctcgac tgtgccttct anttgcagc 420
 catctgtgtt ttgccccctc cccgntgcct tccttgacct tggaaagtgc cactcccact 480
 gtcctttcct aantaaat 499

<210> 74
 <211> 537
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(537)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 74
 tttcatagga gaacacactg aggagatact tgaagaattt ggattcagcc gcgaagagat 60

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ttatcagctt aactcagata aaatcattga aagtaataag gtaaaagcta gtctctaact 120
tccaggccca cggtcaagt gaatttgaat actgcattta cagtgtagag taacacataa 180
cattgtatgc atggaaacat ggaggaacag tattacagtg tcctaccact ctaatcaaga 240
aaagaattac agactctgat tctacagtga tgattgaatt ctaaaaatgg taatcattag 300
ggcttttgat ttataanact ttgggtactt atactaaatt atggtagtta tactgccttc 360
cagtttgctt gatataattg ttgatattaa gattcttgac ttatatattg aatgggttct 420
actgaaaaan gaatgatata ttcttgaaga catcgatata catttattta cactcttgat 480
tctacaatgt agaaaatgaa ggaaatgccc caaattgtat ggtgataaaa gtcccgt 537

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<210> 75
<211> 467
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(467)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 75
caaanacaat tgttcaaaag atgcaaataa tacactactg ctgcagctca caaacacctc 60
tgcataattac acgtacctcc tctgtctcct caagtagtgt ggtctatttt gccatcatca 120
cctgtctgtc gcttagaaga acggctttct gctgcaangg agagaaatca taacagacgg 180
tggcacaagg aggccatctt ttcctcatcg gttattgtcc ctagaagegt cttctgagga 240
tctagttggg ctttctttct gggtttgggc catttcantt ctcagtgtgt tactattcta 300
tcattattgt ataacggttt tcaaaccngt gggcacncag agaacctcac tctgtaataa 360
caatgaggaa tagccacggg gatctccagc accaaatctc tccatgttnt tccagagctc 420
ctccagccaa cccaaatagc cgctgctatn gtgtagaaca tccctgn 467

```

```

<210> 76
<211> 400
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(400)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

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<400> 76
aagctgacag cattcgggcc gagatgtctc gctccgtggc cttagctgtg ctgcgctac 60
tctctctttc tggcctggag gctatccagc gtactccaaa gattcagggt tactcacgtc 120
atccagcaga gaatggaaag tcaaatttcc tgaattgcta tgtgtctggg ttcatccat 180
ccgacattga agttgactta ctgaagaatg gagagagaat tgaaaaagt gagcattcag 240
acttgtcttt cagcaaggac tggcttttct atctcttgta ctacactgaa ttcaccccca 300
ctgaaaaaga tgagtatgcc tgccgtgtga accatgtgac tttgtcacag cccaagatng 360
ttnagtggga tcganacatg taagcagcan catgggaggt 400

```

```

<210> 77
<211> 248
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 77
ctggagtgcc ttggtgtttc aagcccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct 60

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ccagctgccc	cggcggggga	tgcgaggctc	ggagcaccct	tgcccggctg	tgattgctgc	120
caggcactgt	tcattctcagc	ttttctgtcc	ctttgctccc	ggcaagcgct	tctgctgaaa	180
gttcatactc	ggagcctgat	gtcttaacga	ataaaggctc	catgctccac	ccgaaaaaaa	240
aaaaaaaa						248

<210> 78

<211> 201

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 78

actagtccag	tgtggtggaa	ttccattgtg	ttgggcccga	cacaatggct	acctttaaca	60
tcaccagac	ccgcacctgc	ccgtgcccc	cgctgctgct	aacgacagta	tgatgcttac	120
tctgctactc	ggaaactatt	tttatgtaat	taatgtatgc	tttcttggtt	ataaatgcct	180
gatttaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	a				201

<210> 79

<211> 552

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(552)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 79

tccttttgtt	aggtttttga	gacaacccta	gacctaaact	gtgtcacaga	cttctgaatg	60
tttaggcagt	gctagtaatt	tcctcgtaat	gattctgtta	ttactttcct	attctttatt	120
cctctttcct	ctgaagatta	atgaagtga	aaattgaggt	ggataaatac	aaaaaggtag	180
tgtgatagta	taagtatcta	agtgcagatg	aaagtgtgtt	atatatatcc	attcaaaatt	240
atgcaagtta	gtaattactc	agggttaact	aaattacttt	aatatgctgt	tgaacctact	300
ctgttccttg	gctagaaaaa	attataaaca	ggactttggt	agtttgggaa	gccaaattga	360
taatttcta	tgttctaaaa	gttgggctat	acataaanta	tnaagaaata	tggaatttta	420
ttcccaggaa	tatgggggtc	atttatgaat	antacccggg	anagaagttt	tgantnaaac	480
cngttttggt	taatacgtta	atatgtcctn	aatnaacaag	gcntgactta	tttccaaaaa	540
aaaaaaaaaa	aa					552

<210> 80

<211> 476

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(476)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 80

acagggattt	gagatgctaa	ggccccagag	atcgtttgat	ccaaccctct	tattttcaga	60
ggggaaaatg	gggctagaa	gttacagagc	atctagctgg	tgcgctggca	cccctggcct	120
cacacagact	cccagtagtc	tgggactaca	ggcacacagt	cactgaagca	ggccctgttt	180
gcaattcacg	ttgccacctc	caacttaaac	attcttcata	tgtgatgtcc	ttagtcacta	240
aggttaaact	ttcccaccca	gaaaaggcaa	cttagataaa	atcttagagt	actttcatac	300
tcttctaagt	cctcttccag	cctcactttg	agtcctcctt	gggggttgat	aggaantntc	360

tcttggtttt ctcaataaaa tctctatcca tctcatgttt aatttggtac gcntaaaaat 420
gctgaaaaaa ttaaaatgtt ctggtttcnc tttaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 476

<210> 81
<211> 232
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(232)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 81
tttttttttg tatgcntcn ctgtggngtt attgttgctg ccaccctgga ggagcccagt 60
ttctttctgta tctttctttt ctgggggatc ttcctggctc tgccctcca tccccagcct 120
ctcatcccca tcttgcaact ttgctagggt tggaggcget ttcctggtag cccctcagag 180
actcagtcag cggaataag tcttaggggt ggggggtgtg gcaagccggc ct 232

<210> 82
<211> 383
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(383)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 82
aggcgggagc agaagctaaa gccaaagccc aagaagagtg gcagtgccag cactggtgcc 60
agtaccagta ccaataacat gccagtgcc gtgccagcac cagtgggtggc ttcagtgctg 120
gtgccagcct gaccgccact ctcacatttg ggctcttcgc tggccttggg ggagctggtg 180
ccagcaccag tggcagctct ggtgcctgtg gtttctccta caagtgagat ttagatatt 240
gttaatcttg ccagtcttct tcttcaagcc aggggtgcac ctcagaaacc tactcaacac 300
agcactctng gcagccacta tcaatcaatt gaagttgaca ctctgcatta aatctatttg 360
ccatttcaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 383

<210> 83
<211> 494
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(494)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 83
accgaattgg gaccgctggc ttataagcga tcatgtcctc cagtattacc tcaacgagca 60
gggagatcga gtctatacgc tgaagaaatt tgaccgatg ggacaacaga cctgctcagc 120
ccatcctgct cggttctccc cagatgacaa atactctcga caccgaatca ccatcaagaa 180
acgcttcaag gtgctcatga cccagcaacc gcgccctgtc ctctgagggt ccttaaactg 240
atgtcttttc tgccacctgt taccctctgg agactccgta accaaactct tcggactgtg 300
agccctgatg cttttttgcc agccatactc tttggentcc agtctctcgt ggcgattgat 360

tatgcttgtg tgaggcaatc atggtggcat cacccatnaa gggaacacat ttganttttt 420
tttcncatat tttaaattac naccagaata nttcagaata aatgaattga aaaactctta 480
aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 494

<210> 84
<211> 380
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)... (380)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 84
gctggtagcc tatggcgtgg ccacggangg gctcctgagg cacgggacag tgacttccca 60
agtatcctgc gccgcgtctt ctaccgtccc tacctgcaga tcttcgggca gattcccccag 120
gaggacatgg acgtggccct catggagcac agcaactgct cgtcggagcc cggcttcttg 180
gcacaccctc ctggggccca ggccggcacc tgcgtctccc agtatgccaa ctggctgggtg 240
gtgctgtctc tcgtcatctt cctgctcgtg gccaacatcc tgctgggtcac ttgctcattg 300
ccatgttcag ttacacattc ggcaaagtag agggcaacag cnatctctac tgggaaggcc 360
agcgttnccg cctcatccgg 380

<210> 85
<211> 481
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)... (481)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 85
gagttagctc ctccacaacc ttgatgaggt cgtctgcagt ggccctctcgc ttcataaccgc 60
tnccatcgtc atactgtagg tttgccacca cctcctgcat cttggggcgg ctaatatcca 120
ggaaactctc aatcaagtca ccgtcnatna aacctgtggc tgggtctgtc ttccgctcgg 180
tgtgaaagga tctccagaag gagtgctcga tcttccccac acttttgatg actttattga 240
gtcgattctg catgtccagc aggaggttgt accagctctc tgacagttag gtcaccagcc 300
ctatcatgcc nttgaacgtg ccgaagaaca ccgagccttg tgtggggggg gnagtctcac 360
ccagattctg cattaccaga nagccgtggc aaaaganatt gacaactcgc ccaggngaa 420
aaagaacacc tcctggaagt gctngccgct cctcgtccnt tgggtggngc gcntnccttt 480
t 481

<210> 86
<211> 472
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)... (472)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 86

```

aacatcttcc tgtataatgc tgtgtaatat cgatccgatn ttgtctgctg agaattcatt      60
acttggaana gcaacttnaa gcctggacac tggattataa attcacaata tgcaacactt      120
taaacagtgt gtcaatctgc tcccttactt tgtcatcacc agtctgggaa taaggggatg      180
ccctattcac acctgttaaa agggcgctaa gcatttttga ttcaacatct ttttttttga      240
cacaagtccg aaaaaagcaa aagtaaacag ttnttaattt gttagccaat tcactttctt      300
catgggacag agccatttga tttaaaaagc aaattgcata atattgagct ttgggagctg      360
atatntgagc ggaagantag cttttctact tcaccagaca caactccttt catattggga      420
tgtnacnaa agttatgtct cttacagatg ggatgctttt gtggcaattc tg              472

```

```

<210> 87
<211> 413
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(413)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 87
agaaaccagt atctctnaaa acaacctctc ataccttgtg gacctaatTT tgtgtgctg      60
tgtgtgtgct cgcataattat atagacaggc acatcttttt tacttttTga aaagcttatg      120
cctcttttgg atctatatct gtgaaagttt taatgatctg ccataatgtc ttggggacct      180
ttgtcttctg tgtaaattgt actagagaaa acacctatnt tatgagtcaa tctagtntgt      240
tttattcgac atgaaggaaa tttccagatn acaacactna caaactctcc cttgactagg      300
ggggacaaag aaaagcnaaa ctgaacatna gaaacaattn cctggtgaga aattncataa      360
acagaaattg ggtngtatat tgaaanang catcattnaa acgttttttt ttt              413

```

```

<210> 88
<211> 448
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(448)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 88
cgcagcgggt cctctctatc tagctccagc ctctcgctg cccactccc cgcgtcccg      60
gtcctagccn accatggcgc ggccccctgc cgccccgctg ctctgtctgg ccaccttggc      120
cgtggccctg gccgtgagcc ccgcggccgg ctccagtccc ggcaagccgc cgcgcctggt      180
gggaggccca tggaccccg gtggaagaag aaggtgtgct gcgtgcactg gactttgccg      240
tcggcnanta caacaaaccc gcaacnactt ttaccnagcn cgcgtgcag gttgtgccgc      300
cccaancaaa ttgttactng gggtaantaa ttcttggaag ttgaacctgg gccaaacnng      360
tttaccagaa ccnagccaat tngaacaatt nccccccat aacagcccct tttaaaagg      420
gaancantcc tgntcttttc caaatTTT              448

```

```

<210> 89
<211> 463
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature

```

<222> (1) ... (463)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 89

gaattttgtg cactggccac tgtgatggaa ccattgggcc aggatgcttt gagtttatca	60
gtagtgattc tgccaaagtt ggtggtgtaa catgagtatg taaaatgtca aaaaatttagc	120
agaggtctag gtctgcatat cagcagacag tttgtccgtg tattttgtag ccttgaagtt	180
ctcagtgaca agttnnttct gatgcgaagt tctnattcca gtgttttagt cctttgcatc	240
tttnatgtn agacttgccct ctntnaaatt gcttttgtnt tctgcaggta ctatctgtgg	300
tttaacaaaa tagaannact tctctgcttn gaanatttga atatcttaca tctnaaaatn	360
aattctctcc ccatannaaa acccangccc ttggganaat ttgaaaaang gntccttcnn	420
aattcnana anttcagntn tcatacaaca naacngganc ccc	463

<210> 90

<211> 400

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (400)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 90

agggattgaa ggtctnttnt actgtcggac tgttcancca ccaactctac aagttgctgt	60
cttccactca ctgtctgtaa gcntnttaac ccagactgta tcttcataaa tagaacaaat	120
tcttcaccag tcacatcttc taggaccttt ttggattcag ttagtataag ctcttccact	180
tcctttgtta agacttcctc tggtaaagtc ttaagttttg tagaaaggaa tttaattgct	240
cgttctctaa caatgtcttc tccttgaagt atttggctga acaacccacc tnaagtcctc	300
ttgtgcatcc attttaaata tacttaatag ggcattggtn cactaggtta aattctgcaa	360
gagtcactctg tctgcaaaag ttgcgttagt atatctgcc	400

<210> 91

<211> 480

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (480)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 91

gagctcggat ccaataatct ttgtctgagg gcagcacaca tatncagtgc catggnaact	60
ggtctacccc acatgggagc agcatgccgt agntatataa ggatcattccc tgagtccagc	120
atgcctcttt gactaccgtg tgccagtgtt ggtgattctc acacacctcc nncgctctt	180
tgtggaaaaa ctggcacttg nctggaacta gcaagacatc acttaciaat tcacccacga	240
gacacttgaa aggtgtaaca aagcgactct tgcattgctt tttgtccctc cggcaccagt	300
tgtcaatact aacccgctgg tttgcctcca tcacatttgt gatctgtagc tctggatata	360
tctcctgaca gtactgaaga acttcttctt ttgtttcaaa agcaactctt ggtgcctgtt	420
ngatcagggt cccatttccc agtccgaatg ttcacatggc atatnttact tcccacaaaa	480

<210> 92

<211> 477

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(477)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 92

atacagccca	nateccacca	cgaagatgcg	cttggtgact	gagaacctga	tgcgggtcact	60
gggtccgctg	tagccccagc	gactctccac	ctgctggaag	cggttgatgc	tgcactcctt	120
cccacgcagg	cagcagcggg	gccgggtcaat	gaactccact	cggtggcttg	gggtgacggg	180
taantgcagg	aagaggctga	ccacctcgcg	gtccaccagg	atgcccgact	gtgcgggacc	240
tgcagcgaaa	ctcctcgatg	gtcatgagcg	ggaagcgaat	gangcccagg	gccttgccca	300
gaaccttccg	cctgttctct	ggcgtaacct	gcagctgctg	ccgctnacac	tgggctcggg	360
accagcggac	aaacggcggt	gaacagccgc	acctcacgga	tgcccantgt	gtcggcgtcc	420
aggaacggcn	ccagcgtgtc	caggtcaatg	tcggtgaanc	ctccgcgggt	aatggcg	477

<210> 93

<211> 377

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(377)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 93

gaacggctgg	accttgctc	gcattgtgct	gctggcagga	ataccttggc	aagcagctcc	60
agtcgagca	gccccagacc	gctgccgccc	gaagctaagc	ctgcctctgg	ccttccccctc	120
cgctcaatg	cagaaccant	agtgggagca	ctgtgtttag	agtaagagt	gaacactgtg	180
tgattttact	tgggaatttc	ctctgttata	tagcttttcc	caatgcta	ttccaaacaa	240
caacaacaaa	ataacatgtt	tgctgttna	gttgataaaa	agtangtgat	tctgtatnta	300
aagaaaatat	tactgttaca	tatactgctt	gcaanttctg	tatttattgg	tnctctggaa	360
ataaatatat	tattaaa					377

<210> 94

<211> 495

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(495)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 94

ccctttgagg	ggttagggtc	cagttcccg	tggagaagaa	aggocaggag	aantgcggtc	60
cgagctgang	cagatttccc	acagtgacct	cagagccctg	ggctatagtc	tctgacctct	120
ccaaggaaa	accaccttct	ggggacatgg	gctggagggc	aggacctaga	ggcaccaagg	180
gaaggcccca	ttccggggct	gttccccgag	gaggaaggga	aggggctctg	tgtgcccccc	240
acgaggaana	ggccctgant	cctgggatca	nacaccctct	cacgtgtatc	cccacacaaa	300
tgcaagctca	ccaaggctcc	ctctcagtc	cttccctaca	cctgaacggg	ncactggccc	360
acacccaccc	agancancca	cccgccatgg	ggaatgtntc	caagggaatcg	cngggcaacg	420
tggaactctng	tcccnnaagg	gggcagaatc	tccaatagan	gganngaacc	cttgctnana	480

aaaaaaaaana aaaaaa

495

<210> 95
 <211> 472
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(472)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 95

ggttacttgg	tttcattgcc	accacttagt	ggatgtcatt	tagaaccatt	ttgtctgctc	60
cctctggaag	ccttgccgag	agcggacttt	gtaattggtg	gagaataact	gctgaatttt	120
tagctgtttt	gagttgattc	gcaccactgc	accacaactc	aatatgaaaa	ctatttnact	180
tatttattat	cttgtgaaaa	gtatacaatg	aaaattttgt	tcatactgta	tttatcaagt	240
atgatgaaaa	gcaatagata	tatattcttt	tattatgtn	aattatgatt	gccattatta	300
atcggcaaaa	tgtggagtgt	atgttctttt	cacagtaata	tatgcctttt	gtaacttcac	360
ttggttattt	tattgtaaat	gaattacaaa	attcttaatt	taagaaaatg	gtangttata	420
tttanttcan	taatttcttt	ccttggtttac	gttaattttg	aaaagaatgc	at	472

<210> 96
 <211> 476
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(476)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 96

ctgaagcatt	tcttcaaact	tntctacttt	tgtcattgat	acctgtagta	agttgacaat	60
gtggtgaaat	ttcaaaatta	tatgtaactt	ctactagtgt	tactttctcc	cccaagtctt	120
ttttaactca	tgattttttac	acacacaatc	cagaacttat	tatatagcct	ctaagtcttt	180
attcttcaca	gtagatgatg	aaagagtcct	ccagtgtcct	gngcanaatg	ttctagntat	240
agctggatac	atacngtggg	agttctataa	actcatacct	cagtgggact	naaccaaaat	300
tgtgttagtc	tcaattccta	ccacactgag	ggagcctccc	aaatcactat	attcttatct	360
gcagggtactc	ctccagaaaa	acngacaggg	caggcttgca	tgaaaaagtn	acatctgcgt	420
tacaaagtct	atcttctcta	nangtctgtn	aaggaacaat	ttaatcttct	agcttt	476

<210> 97
 <211> 479
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(479)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 97

actcttttcta	atgctgatat	gatcttgagt	ataagaatgc	atatgtcact	agaatggata	60
aaataatgct	gcaaacttaa	tgttcttatg	caaatggaa	cgctaataa	acacagctta	120

caatcgcaaa	tcaaaactca	caagtgtctca	tctgttgtag	atttagtgta	ataagactta	180
gattgtgtct	cttcggatat	gattgtttct	canatcttgg	gcaatnttcc	ttagtcaa	240
caggctacta	gaattctgtt	attggatatn	tgagagcatg	aaatttttaa	naatacactt	300
gtgattatna	aattaatcac	aaatttcact	tatacctgct	atcagcagct	agaaaaacat	360
ntnnttttta	natcaaagta	ttttgtgttt	ggaantgtnn	aatgaaatc	tgaatgtggg	420
ttcnatctta	ttttttcccn	gacnactant	tnctttttta	gggnctattc	tganccatc	479

<210> 98

<211> 461

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 98

agtgacttgt	cctccaacaa	aacccttga	tcaagtttgt	ggcactgaca	atcagaccta	60
tgctagtcc	tgctactat	tcgtactaa	atgcagactg	gaggggacca	aaaaggggca	120
tcaactccag	ctggattatt	ttggagcctg	caaactctatt	cctacttcta	cggactttga	180
agtgattcag	tttcctctac	ggatgagaga	ctggctcaag	aatacctca	tcagacttta	240
tgaagccact	ctgaacacgc	tggttatcta	gatgagaaca	gagaaataaa	gtcagaaaat	300
ttacctggag	aaaagaggct	ttggctgggg	accatcccat	tgaaccttct	cttaaggact	360
ttaagaaaaa	ctaccacatg	ttgtgtatcc	tggtgccggc	cgtttatgaa	ctgaccaccc	420
tttggataaa	tcttgacgct	cctgaacttg	ctcctctgcg	a		461

<210> 99

<211> 171

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 99

gtggcgcgc	gcaggtgttt	cctcgtaaccg	cagggccccc	tccttcccc	aggcgtccct	60
cggcgcctct	gcgggcccga	ggaggagcgg	ctggcgggtg	gggggagtg	gaccaccct	120
cggtgagaaa	agccttctct	agcgatctga	gaggcgtgcc	ttgggggtac	c	171

<210> 100

<211> 269

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 100

cgccgcgaag	tgcaactcca	gctggggccg	tgccgacgaa	gattctgcc	gcagttggtc	60
cgactgacac	gacggcgccg	gcgacagtcg	caggtgcagc	gcgggcgcct	ggggtcttgc	120
aaggctgagc	tgacgccgca	gaggtcgtgt	cacgtcccac	gaccttgacg	ccgtcgggga	180
cagccggaac	agagcccggg	gaagcgggag	gcctcgggga	gcccctcggg	aaggcgggcc	240
cgagagatac	gcaggtgcag	gtggccgcc				269

<210> 101

<211> 405

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 101

tttttttttt	ttttggaatc	tactgcgagc	acagcaggtc	agcaacaagt	ttattttgca	60
gctagcaagg	taacagggta	gggcatgggt	acatgttcag	gtcaacttcc	tttgcgtgg	120
ttgattgggt	tgtctttatg	ggggcggggt	ggggtagggg	aaacgaagca	aataacatgg	180
agtgggtgca	ccctccctgt	agaacctgg	tacaaagctt	ggggcagttc	acctgggtctg	240
tgaccgtcat	tttcttgaca	tcaatgttat	tagaagtcag	gatattcttt	agagagtcca	300

ctgttctgga gggagattag ggtttcttgc caaatccaac aaaatccact gaaaaagttg 360
 gatgatcagt acgaataccg aggcatattc tcatatcggt ggcca 405

<210> 102

<211> 470

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 102

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	60
ggcacttaat	ccatttttat	ttcaaaatgt	ctacaaattt	aatcccatta	tacgggtattt	120
tcaaaatcta	aattattcaa	attagccaaa	tccttaccaa	ataataccca	aaaatcaaaa	180
atatacttct	ttcagcaaac	ttgttacata	aattaaaaaa	atatatacgg	ctgggtgtttt	240
caaagtacaa	ttatcttaac	actgcaaaac	ttttaaggaa	ctaaaataaa	aaaaaacact	300
ccgcaaagg	taaagggaac	aacaaattct	tttacaacac	cattataaaa	atcatatctc	360
aaatcttagg	ggaatatata	cttcacacgg	gatcttaact	tttactcact	ttgtttattt	420
ttttaaacca	ttgtttgggc	ccaacacaat	ggaatcccc	ctggactagt		470

<210> 103

<211> 581

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 103

tttttttttt	ttttttttga	ccccctctt	ataaaaaaca	agttaccatt	ttattttact	60
tacacatatt	tattttataa	ttggtattag	atattcaaaa	ggcagctttt	aaaatcaaac	120
taaattggaaa	ctgccttaga	tacataattc	ttaggaatta	gcttaaaatc	tgcctaaagt	180
gaaaatcttc	tctagctctt	ttgactgtaa	atttttgact	cttgtaaaac	atccaaattc	240
atttttcttg	tctttaaaat	tatctaattc	ttccattttt	tccctattcc	aagtcaattt	300
gcttctctag	cctcatttcc	tagctottat	ctactattag	taagtggctt	ttttcctaaa	360
agggaaaaca	ggaagagaaa	tggcacacaa	aacaaacatt	ttatattcat	atttctacct	420
acgttaataa	aatagcattt	tgtgaagcca	gctcaaaaga	aggcttagat	ccttttatgt	480
ccattttagt	cactaaacga	tatcaaagtg	ccagaatgca	aaagggttgt	gaacatttat	540
tcaaaagcta	atataagata	tttcacatac	tcacttttct	g		581

<210> 104

<211> 578

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 104

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttctctt	cttttttttt	gaaatgagga	tcgagttttt	60
cactctctag	atagggcatg	aagaaaactc	atctttccag	ctttaaaata	acaatcaaat	120
ctcttatgct	atatcatatt	ttaagttaaa	ctaagtgtc	actggcttat	cttctcctga	180
aggaaatctg	ttcattcttc	tcattcatat	agttatatca	agtactacct	tgcatattga	240
gagggttttc	ttctctattt	acacatatat	ttccatgtga	atttgatatca	aacctttatt	300
ttcatgcaaa	ctagaaaata	atgtttcttt	tgcataagag	aagagaacaa	tatagcatta	360
caaaactgct	caaattgttt	gttaagttat	ccattataat	tagttggcag	gagctaatac	420
aaatcacatt	tacgacagca	ataataaaac	tgaagtacca	gttaaatatc	caaaaataatt	480
aaaggaacat	ttttagcctg	ggtataatta	gctaattcac	tttacaagca	tttattagaa	540
tgaattcaca	tgttattatt	cctagcccaa	cacaatgg			578

<210> 105

<211> 538

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 105

tttttttttt	tttttcagta	ataatcagaa	caatattttat	ttttatattt	aaaattcata	60
gaaaagtgcc	ttacatttaa	taaaagtgtg	tttctcaaag	tgatcagagg	aattagatat	120
gtcttgaaca	ccaatattaa	tttgaggaaa	atacaccaaa	atacattaag	taaattattt	180
aagatcatag	agcttgtaag	tgaaaagata	aaatttgacc	tcagaaactc	tgagcattaa	240
aaatccacta	ttagcaaata	aattactatg	gacttcttgc	tttaattttg	tgatgaatat	300
ggggtgtcac	tggtaaacca	acacattctg	aaggatacat	tacttagtga	tagattctta	360
tgtactttgc	taatacgtgg	atatgagttg	acaagtttct	ctttcttcaa	tcttttaagg	420
ggcgagaaat	gaggaagaaa	agaaaaggat	tacgcatact	gttctttcta	tggaaggatt	480
agatatgttt	cctttgccaa	tattaaaaaa	ataataatgt	ttactactag	tgaaaaccc	538

<210> 106

<211> 473

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 106

tttttttttt	tttttagtc	aagtttctat	ttttattata	attaaagtct	tggtcatttc	60
atttattagc	tctgcaactt	acatatttaa	attaaagaaa	cgtttttagac	aactgtacaa	120
tttataaatg	taagggtcca	ttattgagta	atatattcct	ccaagagtgg	atgtgtccct	180
tctccacca	actaatgaac	agcaacatta	gtttaatttt	attagtagat	atacactgct	240
gcaaacgcta	attctcttct	ccatcccat	gtgatattgt	gtatatgtgt	gagttggtag	300
aatgcatcac	aatctacaat	caacagcaag	atgaagctag	gctgggcttt	cggtgaaat	360
agactgtgtc	tgtctgaatc	aaatgatctg	acctatcttc	ggtggcaaga	actctcgaa	420
ccgcttcttc	aaaggcgctg	ccacatttgt	ggctctttgc	acttgttcca	aaa	473

<210> 107

<211> 1621

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 107

cgccatggca	ctgcaggcca	tctcggtcat	ggagctgtcc	ggcctggccc	cggtcccggtt	60
ctgtgctatg	gtcctggctg	acttcggggc	gcgtgtggta	cgctgggacc	ggoccggtc	120
ccgctacgac	gtgagccgct	tgggccgggg	caagcgctcg	ctagtgtctg	acctgaagca	180
gccgcgggga	gccgcggtgc	tgcggcgctc	gtgcaagcgg	tggatgtgc	tgctggagcc	240
cttccgccgc	ggtgtcatgg	agaaaactcca	gctgggccca	gagattctgc	agcgggaaaa	300
tccaaggctt	atttatgcc	ggctgagtg	atttggccag	tcaggaagct	tctgcccgtt	360
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<210> 108

<211> 382

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 108

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Arg Val Asp Arg Pro Gly Ser Arg Tyr Asp Val Ser Arg Leu Gly Arg
35      40      45
Gly Lys Arg Ser Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Lys Gln Pro Arg Gly Ala Ala
50      55      60
Val Leu Arg Arg Leu Cys Lys Arg Ser Asp Val Leu Leu Glu Pro Phe
65      70      75      80
Arg Arg Gly Val Met Glu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Pro Glu Ile Leu Gln
85      90      95
Arg Glu Asn Pro Arg Leu Ile Tyr Ala Arg Leu Ser Gly Phe Gly Gln
100     105     110
Ser Gly Ser Phe Cys Arg Leu Ala Gly His Asp Ile Asn Tyr Leu Ala
115     120     125
Leu Ser Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Ile Gly Arg Ser Gly Glu Asn Pro Tyr
130     135     140
Ala Pro Leu Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Phe Ala Gly Gly Gly Leu Met Cys
145     150     155     160
Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Met Ala Leu Phe Asp Arg Thr Arg Thr Asp Lys
165     170     175
Gly Gln Val Ile Asp Ala Asn Met Val Glu Gly Thr Ala Tyr Leu Ser
180     185     190
Ser Phe Leu Trp Lys Thr Gln Lys Ser Ser Leu Trp Glu Ala Pro Arg
195     200     205
Gly Gln Asn Met Leu Asp Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Tyr Thr Thr Tyr Arg
210     215     220
Thr Ala Asp Gly Glu Phe Met Ala Val Gly Ala Ile Glu Pro Gln Phe
225     230     235     240
Tyr Glu Leu Leu Ile Lys Gly Leu Gly Leu Lys Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro
245     250     255
Asn Gln Met Ser Met Asp Asp Trp Pro Glu Met Lys Lys Lys Phe Ala
260     265     270
Asp Val Phe Ala Lys Lys Thr Lys Ala Glu Trp Cys Gln Ile Phe Asp
275     280     285
Gly Thr Asp Ala Cys Val Thr Pro Val Leu Thr Phe Glu Glu Val Val
290     295     300
His His Asp His Asn Lys Glu Arg Gly Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser Glu Glu
305     310     315     320
Gln Asp Val Ser Pro Arg Pro Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Asn Thr Pro Ala

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325 330 335
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 Ile Leu Glu Glu Phe Gly Phe Ser Arg Glu Glu Ile Tyr Gln Leu Asn
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 Ser Asp Lys Ile Ile Glu Ser Asn Lys Val Lys Ala Ser Leu
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<210> 109
 <211> 1524
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 109

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<210> 110
 <211> 3410
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 110

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<210> 111

<211> 1289

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 111

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<210> 112

<211> 315

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 112

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Phe Phe Leu Phe Phe Leu Gly Val Trp Leu Val Ala Tyr Gly Val Ala
35     40     45
Thr Glu Gly Leu Leu Arg Pro Arg Asp Ser Asp Phe Pro Ser Ile Leu
50     55     60
Arg Arg Val Phe Tyr Arg Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile Pro
65     70     75     80
Gln Glu Asp Met Asp Val Ala Leu Met Glu His Ser Asn Cys Ser Ser
85     90     95
Glu Pro Gly Phe Trp Ala His Pro Pro Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Thr Cys
100    105    110
Val Ser Gln Tyr Ala Asn Trp Leu Val Val Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Phe
115    120    125
Leu Leu Val Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Ile Ala Met Phe
130    135    140
Ser Tyr Thr Phe Gly Lys Val Gln Gly Asn Ser Asp Leu Tyr Trp Lys
145    150    155    160
Ala Gln Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ile Arg Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Ala Leu
165    170    175
Ala Pro Pro Phe Ile Val Ile Ser His Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Arg Gln
180    185    190
Leu Cys Arg Arg Pro Arg Ser Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Glu

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195 200 205
 His Phe Arg Val Tyr Leu Ser Lys Glu Ala Glu Arg Lys Leu Leu Thr
 210 215 220
 Trp Glu Ser Val His Lys Glu Asn Phe Leu Leu Ala Arg Ala Arg Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Arg Glu Ser Asp Ser Glu Arg Leu Lys Arg Thr Ser Gln Lys Val
 245 250 255
 Asp Leu Ala Leu Lys Gln Leu Gly His Ile Arg Glu Tyr Glu Gln Arg
 260 265 270
 Leu Lys Val Leu Glu Arg Glu Val Gln Gln Cys Ser Arg Val Leu Gly
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 Pro Pro Pro Pro Asp Leu Pro Gly Ser Lys Asp
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<210> 113
 <211> 553
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 113
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 35 40 45
 Glu Glu Lys Phe Met Thr Met Val Leu Gly Ile Gly Pro Val Leu Gly
 50 55 60
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 65 70 75 80
 Arg Tyr Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Phe Ile Trp Ala Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile
 85 90 95
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 115 120 125
 Val Gly Leu Leu Asp Phe Cys Gly Gln Val Cys Phe Thr Pro Leu Glu
 130 135 140
 Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Phe Arg Asp Pro Asp His Cys Arg Gln Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Ser Val Tyr Ala Phe Met Ile Ser Leu Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Tyr
 165 170 175
 Leu Leu Pro Ala Ile Asp Trp Asp Thr Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Tyr Leu
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 Gly Thr Gln Glu Glu Cys Leu Phe Gly Leu Leu Thr Leu Ile Phe Leu
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 Thr Cys Val Ala Ala Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Gly
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 Pro Thr Glu Pro Ala Glu Gly Leu Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Ser Pro His
 225 230 235 240
 Cys Cys Pro Cys Arg Ala Arg Leu Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Gly Ala Leu
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260 265 270
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 385 390 395 400
 Ser Leu Tyr His Arg Glu Lys Gln Val Phe Leu Pro Lys Tyr Arg Gly
 405 410 415
 Asp Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ser Glu Asp Ser Leu Met Thr Ser Phe Leu
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 435 440 445
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Cys Gly Ala Ser
 450 455 460
 Ala Cys Asp Val Ser Val Arg Val Val Val Gly Glu Pro Thr Glu Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Arg Val Val Pro Gly Arg Gly Ile Cys Leu Asp Leu Ala Ile Leu Asp
 485 490 495
 Ser Ala Phe Leu Ser Gln Val Ala Pro Ser Leu Phe Met Gly Ser
 500 505 510
 Ile Val Gln Leu Ser Gln Ser Val Thr Ala Tyr Met Val Ser Ala Ala
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 Lys Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Tyr Ser Ala
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<210> 114

<211> 241

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 114

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 Ser Ile Asp Gly Ala Ser Phe Leu Lys Ile Phe Gly Pro Leu Ser Ser
 35 40 45
 Ser Ala Met Gln Phe Val Asn Val Gly Tyr Phe Leu Ile Ala Ala Gly
 50 55 60
 Val Val Val Phe Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly Cys Tyr Gly Ala Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Ser Lys Cys Ala Leu Val Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile Leu Leu Leu Ile

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Met	Ala	Glu	His	Phe	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Val	Val	Pro	Ala	Ile	Lys	Lys				
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Asp	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Gln	Glu	Asp	Phe	Thr	Gln	Val	Trp	Asn	Thr	Thr	Met				
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Lys	Gly	Leu	Lys	Cys	Cys	Gly	Phe	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Phe	Glu	Asp				
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Ser	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ala	Phe	Pro	Pro	Phe	Cys	Cys	Asn				
				165					170				175						
Asp	Asn	Val	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ala	Asn	Glu	Thr	Cys	Thr	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ala				
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His	Asp	Gln	Lys	Val	Glu	Gly	Cys	Phe	Asn	Gln	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Ile				
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Arg	Thr	Asn	Ala	Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ile	Gly	Gly				
			210			215				220									
Leu	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Met	Ile	Val	Ser	Met	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Asn	Leu				
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Gln																			

<210> 115

<211> 366

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 115

gctctttctc	tcccctcctc	tgaatttaaat	tctttcaact	tgcaatttgc	aaggattaca	60
catttcactg	tcatgtatat	tgtgttgcaa	aaaaaaaaaa	gtgtctttgt	ttaaaattac	120
ttggtttgtg	aatccatctt	gctttttccc	cattggaact	agtcattaac	ccatctctga	180
actggtagaa	aaacatctga	agagctagtc	tatcagcatc	tgacagggtga	attggatggt	240
tctcagaacc	atttcaccca	gacagcctgt	ttctatcctg	tttaataaat	tagtttgggt	300
tctctacatg	cataacaaac	cctgtcccaa	tctgtcacat	aaaagtctgt	gacttgaagt	360
ttagtc						366

<210> 116

<211> 282

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(282)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 116

acaaagatga	accatttcct	atattatagc	aaaattaaaa	tctacccgta	ttctaattatt	60
gagaaatgag	atnaaacaca	atnttataaa	gtctacttag	agaagatcaa	gtgacctcaa	120
agactttact	attttcatat	tttaagacac	atgatttatc	ctatttttagt	aacctgggtc	180
atacgtaa	caaaggataa	tgtgaacagc	agagaggatt	tgttggcaga	aatctatgt	240
tcaatctnga	actatctana	tcacagacat	ttctattcct	tt		282

<210> 117

<211> 305

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(305)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 117
acacatgtcg cttcactgcc ttcttagatg cttctgggtca acatanagga acagggacca 60
tatttatect ccttcctgaa acaattgcaa aataanacaa aatatatgaa acaattgcaa 120
aataaggcaa aatatatgaa acaacagggtc tcgagatatt ggaaatcagt caatgaagga 180
tactgatccc tgatcactgt cctaattgcag gatgtgggaa acagatgagg tcacctctgt 240
gactgcccc gcttactgcc tgtagagagt ttctangctg cagttcagac agggagaaat 300
tggt 305

<210> 118
<211> 71
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(71)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 118
accaaggtgt ntgaatctct gacgtgggga tctctgattc ccgcacaatc tgagtggaaa 60
aantcctggg t 71

<210> 119
<211> 212
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(212)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 119
actccggttg gtgtcagcag cacgtggcat tgaacatngc aatgtggagc ccaaaccaca 60
gaaaatgggg tgaaattggc caactttcta tnaacttatg ttggcaantt tgccaccaac 120
agtaagctgg cccttctaataaaaagaaaat tgaaagggtt ctcactaanc ggaattaant 180
aatggantca aganactccc aggctcagc gt 212

<210> 120
<211> 90
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(90)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 120

actcgttgca natcaggggc cccccagagt caccgttgca ggagtccttc tggctcttgcc 60
ctccgccggc gcagaacatg ctggggtggt 90

<210> 121

<211> 218

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(218)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 121

tgtancgtga anacgacaga nagggttgct aaaaatggag aanccttgaa gtcattttga 60
gaataagatt tgctaaaaga ttgggggcta aaacatggtt attgggagac atttctgaag 120
atatncangt aaattangga atgaattcat ggttcttttg ggaattcctt tacgatngcc 180
agcatanact tcatgtgggg atancagcta cccttgta 218

<210> 122

<211> 171

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 122

taggggtgta tgcaactgta aggacaaaaa ttgagactca actggcttaa ccaataaagg 60
catttggttag ctcatggaac aggaagtcgg atgggtggggc atcttcagtg ctgcatgagt 120
caccaccccg gcgggggtcat ctgtgccaca ggtccctggt gacagtgcgg t 171

<210> 123

<211> 76

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(76)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 123

tgtagcgtga agacnacaga atggtgtgtg ctgtgctatc caggaacaca tttattatca 60
ttatcaanta ttgtgt 76

<210> 124

<211> 131

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 124

acctttcccc aaggccaatg tcctgtgtgc taactggccg gctgcaggac agctgcaatt 60
caatgtgtcg ggcatatagg aggggaggag actctaaaat agccaatttt attctcttgg 120
ttaagatttg t 131

<210> 125
 <211> 432
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 125
 actttatcta ctggctatga aatagatggg ggaaaattgc gttaccaact ataccactgg 60
 cttgaaaaag aggtgatagc tcttcagagg acttgtgact tttgctcaga tgctgaagaa 120
 ctacagtctg catttggcag aaatgaagat gaatttggat taaatgagga tgctgaagat 180
 ttgcctcacc aaacaaaagt gaaacaactg agagaaaatt ttcaggaaaa aagacagtgg 240
 ctcttgaagt atcagtcact tttgagaatg tttcttagtt actgcatact tcatggatcc 300
 catgggtggg gtcttgcacg tgaagaatg gaattgattt tgcttttgca agaattctcag 360
 caggaaacat cagaaccact attttctagc cctctgtcag agcaaacctc agtgcctctc 420
 ctctttgtct gt 432

<210> 126
 <211> 112
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 126
 acacaacttg aatagtaaaa tagaaactga gctgaaattt ctaattcact ttctaaccat 60
 agtaagaatg atatttcccc ccagggatca ccaaatattt ataaaaattt gt 112

<210> 127
 <211> 54
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 127
 accacgaaac cacaacaag atggaagcat caatccactt gccaaagcaca gcag 54

<210> 128
 <211> 323
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 128
 acctcattag taattgtttt gttgtttcat ttttttctaa tgtctcccct ctaccagctc 60
 acctgagata acagaatgaa aatggaagga cagccagatt tctcctttgc tctctgctca 120
 ttctctctga agtctaggtt acccattttg gggaccatt ataggcaata aacacagttc 180
 ccaaagcatt tggacagttt cttgttgtgt tttagaatgg ttttcctttt tcttagcctt 240
 ttcttgcaaa aggctcactc agtcccttgc ttgctcagtg gactgggctc cccagggcct 300
 aggctgcctt cttttccatg tcc 323

<210> 129
 <211> 192
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (192)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 129

acatacatgt gtgtatatatt ttaaatatca cttttgtatc actctgactt tttagcatac	60
tgaaaacaca ctaacataat ttntgtgaac catgatcaga tacaacccaa atcattcatc	120
tagcacattc atctgtgata naaagatagg tgagtttcat ttccttcacg ttggccaatg	180
gataaacaat gt	192

<210> 130

<211> 362

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(362)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 130

ccctttttta tggaatgagt agactgtatg tttgaanatt tanccacaac ctctttgaca	60
tataatgacg caacaaaaag gtgctgttta gtcctatggt tcagtttatg cccctgacaa	120
gtttccattg tgttttgccg atcttctggc taatcgtggt atcctccatg ttattagtaa	180
ttctgtattc cattttgtta acgcctggta gatgtaacct gctangaggc taactttata	240
cttattttaa agctcttatt ttgtgggtcat taaaatggca atttatgtgc agcactttat	300
tgcagcagga agcacgtgtg ggttggttgt aaagctcttt gctaattctta aaaagtaatg	360
gg	362

<210> 131

<211> 332

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(332)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 131

ctttttgaaa gatcgtgtcc actcctgtgg acatcttgtt ttaatggagt ttcccatgca	60
gtangactgg tatggttgca gctgtccaga taaaaacatt tgaagagctc caaaatgaga	120
gtttctcccag gttcgccctg ctgctccaag tctcagcagc agcctctttt aggaggcatc	180
ttctgaacta gattaaggca gcttgtaaat ctgatgtgat ttggtttatt atccaactaa	240
cttccatctg ttatcactgg agaaagccca gactcccan gacnggtacg gattgtgggc	300
atanaaggat tgggtgaagc tggcgttgtg gt	332

<210> 132

<211> 322

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(322)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 132

acttttgcca ttttgtatat ataaacaatc ttgggacatt ctctgaaaa ctaggtgtcc	60
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agtggctaag agaactcgat ttcaagcaat tctgaaagga aaaccagcat gacacagaat 120
ctcaaattcc caaacagggg ctctgtggga aaaatgaggg aggacctttg tatctcgggt 180
tttagcaagt taaaatgaan atgacaggaa aggccttatt atcaacaaag agaagagttg 240
ggatgcttct aaaaaaaact ttggtagaga aaataggaat gctnaatcct agggaagcct 300
gtaacaatct acaattgggc ca 322

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<210> 133
<211> 278
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(278)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 133
acaagccttc acaagtttaa ctaaattggg attaatcttt ctgtanttat ctgcataatt 60
cttgtttttc tttccatctg gctcctgggt tgacaatttg tggaaacaac tctattgcta 120
ctatttaaaa aaaatcacia atctttccct ttaagctatg ttnaattcaa actattcctg 180
ctattcctgt tttgtcaaag aaattatatt tttcaaaata tgtntatttg tttgatgggt 240
cccacgaac actaataaaa accacagaga ccagcctg 278

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<210> 134
<211> 121
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(121)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 134
gtttanaaaa cttgttttagc tccatagagg aaagaatggt aaactttgta ttttaaaaca 60
tgattctctg aggttaaact tggttttcaa atgttatatt tacttgatt ttgcttttgg 120
t 121

```

```

<210> 135
<211> 350
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(350)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 135
acttanaacc atgcctagca catcagaatc cctcaaagaa catcagtata atcctatacc 60
atancaagtg gtgactggtt aagcgtgcga caaaggtcag ctggcacatt acttggtgtgc 120
aaacttgata cttttgttct aagtaggaac tagtatacag tncctaggan tggtaactcca 180
gggtgcccc caactcctgc agccgctcct ctgtgccagn ccctgnaagg aactttcgct 240
ccacctcaat caagccctgg gccatgctac ctgcaattgg ctgaacaaac gtttgctgag 300
ttccaagga tgcaaagcct ggtgctcaac tctggggcg tcaactcagt 350

```

<210> 136
 <211> 399
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(399)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 136
 tgtaccgtga agacgacaga agttgcatgg cagggacagg gcagggccga ggccagggtt 60
 gctgtgattg tatccgaata ntctcgtga gaaaagataa tgagatgacg tgagcagcct 120
 gcagacttgt gtctgccttc aanaagccag acaggaaggc cctgcctgcc ttggctctga 180
 cctggcggcc agccagccag ccacaggtgg gcttcttctt tttgtggtga caacnccaag 240
 aaaactgcag agggccaggg tcaggtgtna gtgggtangt gaccataaaa caccaggtgc 300
 tcccaggaac ccgggcaaag gccatcccca cctacagcca gcatgcccac tggcgtgatg 360
 ggtgcagang gatgaagcag ccagntgttc tgctgtggt 399

<210> 137
 <211> 165
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(165)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 137
 actggtgtgg tngggggtga tgctggtggt anaagttgan gtgacttcan gatggtgtgt 60
 ggaggaagtg tgtgaacgta gggatgtaga ngttttggcc gtgctaaatg agcttcggga 120
 ttggctggtc ccactggtgg tcaactgtcat tgggtggggt cctgt 165

<210> 138
 <211> 338
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(338)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 138
 actcactgga atgccacatt cacaacagaa tcagaggtct gtgaaaacat taatggctcc 60
 ttaacttctc cagtaagaat cagggacttg aaatggaaac gttaacagcc acatgcccac 120
 tgctgggcag tctcccatgc cttccacagt gaaagggtt gagaaaaatc acatccaatg 180
 tcatgtgttt ccagccacac caaaagggtg ttggggtgga gggctggggg catananggt 240
 cangcctcag gaagcctcaa gttccattca gctttgccac tgtacattcc ccatntttaa 300
 aaaaactgat gccttttttt tttttttttg taaaattc 338

<210> 139
 <211> 382

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 139

gggaatcttg	gtttttggca	tctggtttgc	ctatagccga	ggccactttg	acagaacaaa	60
gaaagggact	tcgagtaaga	aggtgattta	cagccagcct	agtgcccga	gtgaaggaga	120
attcaaacag	acctcgtcat	tcctgggtgtg	agcctgggtcg	gtcaccgcc	tatcatctgc	180
atttgcccta	ctcaggtgct	accggactct	ggccccgat	gtctgtagtt	tcacaggatg	240
ccttatttgt	cttctacacc	ccacagggcc	ccctacttct	tcggatgtgt	ttttaataat	300
gtcagctatg	tgccccatcc	tccttcatgc	cctccctccc	tttctacca	ctgctgagtg	360
gcctggaact	tgtttaaagt	gt				382

<210> 140

<211> 200

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (200)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 140

acaaaanctt	ctttctgttg	tggtngattt	tactataggg	gtttngcttn	ttctaaanat	60
acttttcatt	taacancttt	tgtaaagtgt	caggctgcac	tttgctccat	anaattattg	120
ttttcacatt	tcaacttgta	tgtgtttgtc	tcttanagca	ttggtgaaat	cacatatttt	180
atattcagca	taaaggagaa					240

<210> 141

<211> 335

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (335)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 141

actttatttt	caaaacactc	atatgttgca	aaaaacacat	agaaaaataa	agtttggttg	60
gggtgctgac	taaacttcaa	gtcacagact	tttatgtgac	agattggagc	agggtttggt	120
atgcatgtag	agaacccaaa	ctaatttatt	aaacaggata	gaaacaggct	gtctgggtga	180
aatggttctg	agaaccatcc	aattcacctg	tcagatgctg	atanactagc	tcttcagatg	240
tttttctacc	agttcagaga	tnggttaatg	actanttcca	atggggaaaa	agcaagatgg	300
attcacaaac	caagtaattt	taaacaaaga	cactt			335

<210> 142

<211> 459

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (459)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 142

accagggttaa	tattgccaca	tatatccttt	ccaattgcgg	gctaaacaga	cgtgtattta	60
gggttggtta	aagacaaccc	agcttaatat	caagagaaat	tgtgaccttt	catggagtat	120
ctgatggaga	aaacactgag	ttttgacaaa	tcttatttta	ttcagatagc	agtctgatca	180
cacatgggtcc	aacaacactc	aaataataaa	tcaaatatna	tcagatgtta	aagattggtc	240
ttcaaacatc	atagccaatg	atgccccgct	tgctataat	ctctccgaca	taaaaccaca	300
tcaaacctc	agtggccacc	aaaccattca	gcacagcttc	cttaactgtg	agctgtttga	360
agctaccagt	ctgagcacta	ttgactatnt	ttttcangct	ctgaatagct	ctagggatct	420
cagcanggggt	gggaggaacc	agctcaacct	tggcgant			459

<210> 143

<211> 140

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 143

acatttcctt	ccaccaagtc	aggactcctg	gcttctgtgg	gagttcttat	cacctgaggg	60
aaatccaaac	agtctctcct	agaaaggaat	agtgccacca	acccaccca	tctcctgag	120
accatccgac	ttcctgtgt					140

<210> 144

<211> 164

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (164)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 144

acttcagtaa	caacatacaa	taacaacatt	aagtgtatat	tgccatcttt	gtcattttct	60
atctatacca	ctctcccttc	tgaaaacaan	aatcactanc	caatcactta	tacaaatttg	120
aggcaattaa	tccatatttg	ttttcaataa	ggaaaaaag	atgt		164

<210> 145

<211> 303

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (303)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 145

acgtagacca	tccaactttg	tatttgtaat	ggcaaacatc	cagnagcaat	tcctaaacaa	60
actggagggt	atttatacc	aattatccca	ttcattaaca	tgccctctc	ctcaggctat	120
gcaggacagc	tatcataagt	cggcccaggc	atccagatac	taccatttgt	ataaacttca	180
gtaggggagt	ccatccaagt	gacaggtcta	atcaaaggag	gaaatggaac	ataagccag	240
tagtaaaatn	ttgcttagct	gaaacagcca	caaaagactt	accgccgtgg	tgattaccat	300
caa						303

<210> 146

<211> 327
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (327)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 146
 actgcagctc aattagaagt ggtctctgac ttctcatcanc ttctccctgg gctccatgac 60
 actggcctgg agtgactcat tgctctggtt ggttgagaga gtccttttgc caacaggcct 120
 ccaagtcagg gctgggattt gtttccttcc cacattctag caacaatatg ctggccactt 180
 cctgaacagg gaggggtggga ggagccagca tggaacaagc tgccactttc taaagtagcc 240
 agacttgccc ctgggcctgt cacacctact gatgaccttc tgtgcctgca ggatggaatg 300
 taggggtgag ctgtgtgact ctatggt 327

<210> 147
 <211> 173
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (173)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 147
 acattgtttt tttagataa agcattgana gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg 60
 actggaacac ataccacat ctttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt 120
 atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattatcc agttccatgt ttatagccta gtt 173

<210> 148
 <211> 477
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (477)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 148
 acaaccactt tatctcatcg aatttttaac ccaaactcac tcaactgtgcc ttcttatacct 60
 atgggatata ttatttgatg ctccatttca tcacacatat atgaataata cactcatact 120
 gccctactac ctgctgcaat aatcacattc ccttccctgtc ctgaacctga agccattggg 180
 gtggctctag tggccatcag tccangcctg caccttgagc ccttgagctc cattgtctac 240
 nccanccac ctaccgacc ccattcctctt acacagctac ctcttgctc tctaaccocca 300
 tagattatnt ccaaattcag tcaattaagt tactattaac actctacctg acatgtocag 360
 caccactggt aagccttctc cagccaacac acacacacac acacncacac acacacatat 420
 ccaggcacag gctacctcat cttcacaatc acccctttaa ttaccatgct atgggtgg 477

<210> 149
 <211> 207
 <212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 149

acagttgtat tataatatca agaaataaac ttgcaatgag agcatttaag agggaagaac	60
taacgtattt tagagagcca aggaaggttt ctgtggggag tgggatgtaa ggtggggcct	120
gatgataaat aagagtcagc caggtaagtg ggtggtgtgg tatgggcaca gtgaagaaca	180
tttcaggcag agggaacagc agtgaaa	207

<210> 150

<211> 111

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (111)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 150

accttgattt cattgctgct ctgatggaaa cccaactatc taatttagct aaaacatggg	60
cacttaaatg tggtcagtggt ttggacttgt taactantgg catctttggg t	111

<210> 151

<211> 196

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 151

agcgcgccag gtcattattga acattccaga tacctatcat tactcgatgc tgttgataac	60
agcaagatgg ctttgaactc agggtcacca ccagctattg gaccttacta tgaaaaccat	120
ggataccaac cggaaaaccc ctatcccga cagcccactg tggccccac tgtctacgag	180
gtgcatccgg ctgagt	196

<210> 152

<211> 132

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 152

acagcacttt cacatgtaag aaggagaaaa ttccataatg taggagaaag ataacagaac	60
cttccccctt tcatctagtg gtggaaacct gatgctttat gttgacagga atagaaccag	120
gagggagttt gt	132

<210> 153

<211> 285

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (285)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 153

acaanaccba nganaggcca ctggccgtgg tgtcatggcc tccaaacatg aaagtgtcag	60
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cttctgctct tatgtcctca tctgacaact ctttaccatt tttatcctcg ctcagcagga 120
gcacatcaat aaagtccaaa gtcttggaact tggccttggc ttggaggag ccatcaacac 180
cctggctagt gaggggtgcgg cgccgctcct ggatgacggc atctgtgaag tcgtgcacca 240
gtctgcaggc cctgtggaag cgccgtccac acggagtnag gaatt 285

```

```

<210> 154
<211> 333
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 154
accacagtcc tggtgggcca gggcttcatt accctttctg tgaaaagcca tattatcacc 60
accccaaat tttccttaaa tatctttaac tgaaggggtc agcctcttga ctgcaaagac 120
cctaagccgg ttacacagct aactcccact ggccttgatt tgtgaaattg ctgctgcctg 180
attggcacag gagtgaagg tggtcagctc cctcctccg tggaaacgaga ctctgatttg 240
agtttcacaa attctcgggc cacctcgta ttgctcctc gaaataaaat ccggagaatg 300
gtcaggcctg tctcatccat atggatcttc cgg 333

```

```

<210> 155
<211> 308
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (308)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 155
actggaaata ataaaaccca catcacagtg ttgtgtcaaa gatcatcagg gcatggatgg 60
gaaagtgctt tgggaactgt aaagtgccta acacatgac gatgattttt gttataatat 120
ttgaatcacg gtgcatacaa actctcctgc ctgctcctcc tgggcccag cccagcccc 180
atcacagctc actgctctgt tcatccaggc ccagcatgta gtggtgatt cttcttggct 240
gcttttagcc tccanaagtt tctctgaagc caaccaaacc tctangtgta aggcattgctg 300
gccctggg 308

```

```

<210> 156
<211> 295
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 156
accttgctcg gtgcttgga catattagga actcaaaata tgagatgata acagtgccta 60
ttattgatta ctgagagAAC tgtagacat ttagttgaag attttctaca caggaactga 120
gaataggaga ttatgtttgg cctcatatt ctctcctatc ctcttgctt cattctatgt 180
ctaataatatt ctcaatcaaa taaggtagc ataatcagga aatcgaccaa ataccaatat 240
aaaaccagat gtctatcctt aagattttca aatagaaaac aaattaacag actat 295

```

```

<210> 157
<211> 126
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 157
acaagtttaa atagtgtgt cactgtgcat gtgctgaaat gtgaaatcca ccacatttct 60

```

gaagagcaaaa acaaattctg tcatgtaatc tctatcttgg gtcgtgggta tatctgtccc 120
cttagt 126

<210> 158
<211> 442
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(442)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 158
accactgggt cttggaaaca cccatcctta atacgatgat ttttctgtcg tgtgaaaatg 60
aanccagcag gctgccccta gtcagtcctt ccttccagag aaaaagagat ttgagaaagt 120
gcctgggtaa ttcaccatta atttctctcc ccaaactctc tgagtcttcc cttaatatatt 180
ctgggtgggtc tgaccaaagc aggtcatggg ttggtgagca tttgggatcc cagtgaagta 240
natgtttgta gccttgcata cttagccctt cccacgcaca aacggagtgg cagagtgggtg 300
ccaaccctgt tttccagtc cacgtagaca gattcacagt gcggaattct ggaagctgga 360
nacagacggg ctctttgcag agcggggact ctgagangga catgagggcc tctgcctctg 420
tgttcattct ctgatgtcct gt 442

<210> 159
<211> 498
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(498)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 159
acttcaggt aacgttggtt tttccgttga gcctgaactg atgggtgacg ttgtaggttc 60
tccaacaaga actgaggttg cagagcgggt aggggaagagt gctgttccag ttgcacctgg 120
gctgctgtgg actgttggtt attcctcact acggcccaag gttgtggaac tggcanaaag 180
gtgtgtgtgt gganttgagc tcgggcggct gtggtaggtt gtgggctctt caacaggggc 240
tgctgtggtg ccgggangtg aangtggttg gtcacttgag cttggccagc tctggaaagt 300
antanattct tcctgaaggc cagcgcttg ggagctggca ngggtcantg ttgtgtgtaa 360
cgaaccagtg ctgctgtggg tgggtgtana tcctccacaa agcctgaagt tatggtgtcn 420
tcaggttaana atgtggtttc agtgtccctg ggcngctgtg gaaggttgta nattgtcacc 480
aagggaataa gctgtggt 498

<210> 160
<211> 380
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(380)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 160

acctgcatcc agcttccctg ccaaactcac aaggagacat caacctctag acagggaac	60
agcttcagga tacttccagg agacagagcc accagcagca aaacaaatat tcccatgctt	120
ggagcatggc atagaggaag ctganaaatg tggggtctga ggaagccatt tgagtctggc	180
cactagacat ctcatcagcc acttgtgtga agagatgccc catgacccca gatgcctctc	240
ccacccttac ctccatctca cacacttgag ctttccactc tgtataattc taacatcctg	300
gagaaaaatg gcagtttgac cgaacctgtt cacaacggta gaggctgatt tctaacgaaa	360
cttgtagaat gaagcctgga	380

<210> 161
 <211> 114
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 161	
actccacatc ccctctgagc aggcggttgt cgttcaaggt gtatttggcc ttgcctgtca	60
cactgtccac tggcccctta tccacttggt gcttaatccc tcgaaagagc atgt	114

<210> 162
 <211> 177
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 162	
actttctgaa tcgaatcaaa tgatacttag tgtagtttta atatcctcat atatatcaaa	60
gttttactac tctgataatt ttgtaaacca ggtaaccaga acatccagtc atacagcttt	120
tggtgatata taacttggca ataaccagc ctggtgatac ataaaactac tcactgt	177

<210> 163
 <211> 137
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (137)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 163	
catttataca gacaggcgtg aagacattca cgacaaaaac gcgaaattct atcccgtgac	60
canagaaggc agctacggct actcctacat cctggcgtgg gtggccttcg cctgcacctt	120
catcagcggc atgatgt	137

<210> 164
 <211> 469
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (469)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 164	
cttatcacia tgaatgttct cctgggcagc gttgtgatct ttgccacctt cgtgacttta	60
tgaatgcat catgctattt catacctaat gagggagttc caggagattc aaccaggaaa	120

tgcatggatc	tcaaaggaaa	caaacaccca	ataaactcgg	agtggcagac	tgacaactgt	180
gagacatgca	cttgctacga	aacagaaatt	tcatgttgca	cccttgtttc	tacacctgtg	240
ggttatgaca	aagacaactg	ccaaagaatc	ttcaagaagg	aggactgcaa	gtatatcgtg	300
gtggagaaga	aggacccaaa	aaagacctgt	tctgtcagtg	aatggataat	ctaattgtgt	360
tctagtaggc	acagggctcc	caggccaggc	ctcattctcc	tctggcctct	aatagtcaat	420
gattgtgtag	ccatgcctat	cagtaaaaag	atntttgagc	aaacactttt		469

<210> 165

<211> 195

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (195)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 165

acagtttttt	atanatatcg	acattgccgg	cacttggtgt	cagtttcata	aagctggtgg	60
atccgctgtc	atccactatt	ccttggttag	agtaaaaatt	attcttatag	cccatgtccc	120
tgcaggccgc	ccgcccgtag	ttctcgttcc	agtcgtcttg	gcacacaggg	tgccaggact	180
tcctctgaga	tgagt					195

<210> 166

<211> 383

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (383)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 166

acatcttagt	agtgtggcac	atcagggggc	catcaggggtc	acagtcactc	atagcctcgc	60
cgaggtcgga	gtccacacca	ccggtgtagg	tgtgctcaat	cttggtgctg	gcgcccacct	120
ttggagaagg	gatatgctgc	acacacatgt	ccacaaagcc	tgtgaactcg	ccaaagaatt	180
tttgagacc	agcctgagca	aggggcggat	gttcagcttc	agctcctcct	tcgtcaggtg	240
gatgccaaac	tcgtctangg	tcctgtggaa	gctgggtgtcc	acntcaccta	caacctgggc	300
gangatctta	taaagaggct	ccnagataaa	ctccacgaaa	cttctctggg	agctgctagt	360
nggggccttt	ttggtgaact	ttc				383

<210> 167

<211> 247

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (247)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 167

acagagccag	accttgccca	taaatgaanc	agagattaag	actaaacccc	aagtcganat	60
tgagagcagaa	actggagcaa	gaagtggggc	tggggctgaa	gtagagacca	aggccactgc	120

tatanccata cacagagcca actctcaggc caaggcnatg gttggggcag anccagagac 180
 tcaatctgan tccaaagtgg tggctggaac actggtcatg acanaggcag tgactctgac 240
 tgangtc 247

<210> 168
 <211> 273
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(273)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 168
 acttctaagt tttctagaag tggaaggatt gtantcatcc tgaaaatggg tttacttcaa 60
 aatccctcan ccttggttctt cactactgtc tatactgana gtgtcatgtt tccacaaagg 120
 gctgacacct gagcctgnat tttactcat ccctgagaag ccctttccag taggggtgggc 180
 aattcccaac ttccttgcca caagcttccc aggctttctc ccctggaaaa ctccagcttg 240
 agtcccagat acactcatgg gctgccctgg gca 273

<210> 169
 <211> 431
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(431)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 169
 acagccttgg cttccccaaa ctccacagtc tcagtgcaga aagatcatct tccagcagtc 60
 agctcagacc aggggtcaaag gatgtgacat caacagtctt tggtttcaga acaggttcta 120
 ctactgtcaa atgacccccc atacttctc aaaggctgtg gtaagttttg cacagggtgag 180
 ggcagcagaa aggggggtant tactgatgga caccatcttc tctgtatact ccacactgac 240
 cttgccatgg gcaaaggccc ctaccacaaa aacaatagga tcaactgctgg gcaccagctc 300
 acgcacatca ctgacaaccg ggatggaaaa agaantgcca actttcatac atccaactgg 360
 aaagtgatct gatactggat tcttaattac cttcaaaagc ttctgggggc catcagctgc 420
 tcgaacactg a 431

<210> 170
 <211> 266
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(266)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 170
 acctgtgggc tgggctgtta tgectgtgcc ggctgctgaa agggagtcca gaggtggagc 60
 tcaaggagct ctgcaggcat tttgccaanc ctctccanag canagggagc aacctacact 120
 ccccgc taga aagacaccag attggagtcc tgggaggggg agttgggggtg ggcatttgat 180

gtatacttgt cacctgaatg aangagccag agaggaanga gacgaanatg anattggcct 240
tcaaagctag gggctctggca ggtgga 266

<210> 171
<211> 1248
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(1248)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 171
ggcagccaaa tcataaacgg cgaggactgc agcccgcaact cgcagccctg gcaggcggca 60
ctgggtcatgg aaaacgaatt gttctgctcg ggcgtcctgg tgcacccgca gtgggtgctg 120
tcagccgcac actgtttcca gaagtgaagt cagagctcct acaccatcgg gctgggcctg 180
cacagtcttg aggccgacca agagccaggg agccagatgg tggaggccag cctctccgta 240
cggcacccag agtacaacag acccttgctc gctaacgacc tcatgctcat caagttggac 300
gaatccgtgt ccgagtctga caccatccgg agcatcagca ttgcttcgca gtgccctacc 360
gcggggaaact cttgcctcgt ttctggctgg ggtctgctgg cgaacggcag aatgcctacc 420
gtgctgcagt gcgtgaacgt gtcgggtggtg tctgaggagg tctgcagtaa gctctatgac 480
ccgctgtacc accccagcat gttctgcgcc ggcggagggg aagaccagaa ggactcctgc 540
aacggtgact ctgggggggcc cctgatctgc aacgggtact tgcagggcct tgtgtctttc 600
ggaaaagccc cgtgtggcca agttggcgtg ccagggtgtct acaccaacct ctgcaaattc 660
actgagtgga tagagaaaac cgtccaggcc agttaactct ggggactggg aacccatgaa 720
attgaccccc aaatacatcc tgcggaagga attcaggaat atctgttccc agccccctct 780
ccctcaggcc caggagtcca ggcccccagc ccctcctccc tcaaaccaag ggtacagatc 840
cccagcccct cctccctcag acccaggagt ccagaccccc cagccccctc tccctcagac 900
ccaggagtcc agccccctct ccctcagacc caggagtcca gacccccag cccctcctcc 960
ctcagaccca ggggtccagg cccccaaccc ctccctccctc agactcagag gtccaagccc 1020
ccaaccntc attccccaga cccagaggtc cagggtcccag cccctcntcc ctcagaccca 1080
gcgggtccaat gccacctaga ctntccctgt acacagtgcc cccttggtggc acgttgaccc 1140
aaccttacca gttggttttt catttttngt ccctttcccc tagatccaga aataaagttt 1200
aagagaagng caaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa 1248

<210> 172
<211> 159
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (1)...(159)
<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 172
Met Val Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser
20 25 30
Glu Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr
35 40 45
Ala Gly Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly
50 55 60

Arg Met Pro Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Val Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe
 85 90 95
 Cys Ala Gly Gly Gly Gln Xaa Gln Xaa Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Gly Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe
 115 120 125
 Gly Lys Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn
 130 135 140
 Leu Cys Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
 145 150 155

<210> 173

<211> 1265

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(1265)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 173

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ggcagcccgcc actcgagcc ctggcaggcg gcactggtca tggaaaacga attgttctgc      60
tcgggcgctcc tgggtgcatcc gcagtgggtg ctgtcagccg cacactgttt ccagaactcc      120
tacaccatcg ggctgggcct gcacagtctt gaggccgacc aagagccagg gagccagatg      180
gtggaggcca gcctctccgt acggcaccca gagtacaaca gacccttgct cgctaacgac      240
ctcatgctca tcaagtggga cgaatccgtg tccgagtctg acaccatccg gagcatcagc      300
attgcttcgc agtgcctac cgcggggaac tcttgccctg tttctggctg ggggtctgctg      360
gcgaacgggtg agctcacggg tgtgtgtctg cctcttcaa ggaggtcctc tgcccagtcg      420
cgggggctga ccagagctc tgcgtcccag gcagaatgcc taccgtgctg cagtgcgtga      480
acgtgtcggg ggtgtctgag gaggtctgca gtaagctcta tgaccgctg taccaccca      540
gcatgttctg cgccggcgga gggcaagacc agaaggactc ctgcaacggt gactctgggg      600
ggccctgat ctgcaacggg tacttgagg gccttggtc ttcggaaaa gccccgtgtg      660
gccaagttgg cgtgccagggt gtctacacca acctctgcaa attcactgag tggatagaga      720
aaaccgtcca ggccagttaa ctctggggac tgggaaccca tgaaattgac ccccaaatac      780
atcctgcgga aggaattcag gaatatctgt tcccagcccc tctcctccta ggcccaggag      840
tccaggcccc cagccctcc tccctcaaac caagggtaca gatccccagc cctcctccc      900
tcagaccag gagtccagac cccccagccc ctctcctc agaccagga gtccagccc      960
tctcctntca gaccaggag tccagacccc ccagcccctc ctccctcaga cccaggggtt     1020
gaggcccca accctcctc ctccagagtc agagggtcaa gcccacaacc cctcgttccc     1080
cagaccaga ggtnnaggtc ccagcccctc ttcctcaga cccagnggtc caatgccacc     1140
tagattttcc ctgnacacag tgccccttg tggngngttg acccaacctt accagttggt     1200
ttttcatttt tngtcccttt cccctagatc cagaaataaa gtttaagaga ngngcaaaaa     1260
aaaaa                                           1265

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<210> 174

<211> 1459

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(1459)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 174

ggtcagccgc	acactgtttc	cagaagtgag	tgcagagctc	ctacaccatc	gggctggggc	60
tgcacagtct	tgaggccgac	caagagccag	ggagccagat	ggaggaggcc	agcctctccg	120
tacggcacc	agagtacaac	agacccttgc	tcgctaacga	cctcatgctc	atcaagttgg	180
acgaatccgt	gtccgagctc	gacaccatcc	ggagcatcag	cattgcttcg	cagtgcctta	240
ccgcggggaa	ctcttgccctc	gtttctggct	ggggtctgct	ggcgaacggt	gagctcacgg	300
gtgtgtgtct	gccctcttca	aggaggtcct	ctgcccagtc	gcgggggctg	accagagct	360
ctgcgtccca	ggcagaatgc	ctaccgtgct	gcagtgcgtg	aacgtgtcgg	tggtgtctga	420
ngaggctctg	antaagctct	atgaccgct	gtaccacccc	ancatgttct	gcgccggcgg	480
agggcaagac	cagaaggact	cctgcaacgt	gagagagggg	aaaggggagg	gcaggcgact	540
cagggaaagg	tggagaagg	ggagacagag	acacacaggg	ccgcatggcg	agatgcagag	600
atggagagac	acacagggag	acagtgacaa	ctagagagag	aaactgagag	aaacagagaa	660
ataaacacag	gaataaagag	aagcaaagga	agagagaaac	agaaacagac	atggggaggc	720
agaaacacac	acatatagaa	atgcagttga	ccttccaaca	gcatggggcc	tgagggcggt	780
gacctccacc	caatagaaaa	tcctcttata	acttttgact	ccccaaaaac	ctgactagaa	840
atagcctact	gttgacgggg	agccttacca	ataacataaa	tagtcgattt	atgcatacgt	900
tttatgcatt	catgatatac	ctttgttga	attttttgat	atttctaagc	tacacagttc	960
gtctgtgaat	ttttttaaat	tgttgcaact	ctcctaaaat	tttctgatg	tgtttattga	1020
aaaaatccaa	gtataagtgg	acttgtgcat	tcaaaccagg	gttgttcaag	ggtcaactgt	1080
gtaccagag	ggaaacagtg	acacagattc	atagaggtga	aacacgaaga	gaaacaggaa	1140
aaatcaagac	tctacaaaga	ggctgggcag	ggagggtcat	gcctgtaatc	ccagcacttt	1200
gggaggcgag	gcaggcagat	cacttgaggt	aaggagttca	agaccagcct	ggccaaaatg	1260
gtgaaatcct	gtctgtacta	aaaatacaaa	agttagctgg	atatggtggc	aggcgctgt	1320
aatcccagct	acttgggagg	ctgaggcagg	agaattgctt	gaatatggga	ggcagaggtt	1380
gaagtgagtt	gagatcacac	cactatactc	cagctggggc	aacagagtaa	gactctgtct	1440
caaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa					1459

<210> 175

<211> 1167

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (1167)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 175

gcgcagccct	ggcaggcggc	actggctcatg	gaaaacgaat	tggtctgctc	gggcgtcctg	60
gtgcatccgc	agtgggtgct	gtcagccgca	cactgtttcc	agaactccta	caccatcggg	120
ctgggcctgc	acagtcttga	ggccgaccaa	gagccaggga	gccagatggg	ggaggccagc	180
ctctccgtac	ggcaccacaga	gtacaacaga	ctcttgctcg	ctaacgacct	catgctcatc	240
aagttaggag	aatccgtgtc	cgagtctgac	accatccgga	gcatcagcat	tgcttcgcag	300
tgccctaccg	cggggaactc	ttgcctcgtn	tctggctggg	gtctgctggc	gaacggcaga	360
atgcctaccg	tgctgcactg	cgtgaacgtg	tgggtgggtg	ctgaggangt	ctgcagtaag	420
ctctatgacc	cgctgtacca	ccccagcatg	ttctgcgccg	gcggagggca	agaccagaag	480
gactcctgca	acgggtgactc	tggggggccc	ctgatctgca	acgggtactt	gcagggcctt	540
gtgtctttcg	gaaaagcccc	gtgtggccaa	cttggcgtgc	caggtgtcta	caccaacctc	600
tgcaaattca	ctgagtggat	agagaaaacc	gtccagncca	gttaactctg	gggactggga	660
acccatgaaa	ttgaccccc	aatacatcct	gcggaangaa	ttcaggaata	tctgttccca	720
gcccctcctc	cctcaggccc	aggagtccag	gccccagcc	cctcctcctt	caaaccaagg	780
gtacagatcc	ccagcccttc	ctccctcaga	cccaggagtc	cagaccccc	agccctcnt	840
cntcagacc	caggagtcca	gcccctcctc	cntcagacgc	aggagtccag	acccccagc	900

ccntcntccg tcagaccag ggggtgcaggc ccccaacccc tcntccntca gagtcagagg 960
 tccaagcccc caaccctcg tccccagac ccagaggtnc aggtcccagc cctcctccc 1020
 tcagaccag cggccaatg ccacctagān tntccctgta cacagtgcc ccttgaggca 1080
 ngttgacca accttaccag ttggtttttc atttttgtc cctttccct agatccagaa 1140
 ataaagtnta agagaagcgc aaaaaaa 1167

<210> 176

<211> 205

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(205)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 176

Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp
 1 5 10 15
 Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu
 20 25 30
 Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val
 35 40 45
 Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Leu Leu Leu
 50 55 60
 Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly
 85 90 95
 Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met
 100 105 110
 Pro Thr Val Leu His Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Xaa Val
 115 120 125
 Cys Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys Ala
 130 135 140
 Gly Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Lys
 165 170 175
 Ala Pro Cys Gly Gln Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu Cys
 180 185 190
 Lys Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Xaa Ser
 195 200 205

<210> 177

<211> 1119

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 177

gcgcactcgc agccctggca ggcggcactg gtcattggaaa acgaattggt ctgctcgggc 60
 gtccctggtgc atccgcagt ggtgctgtca gccgcacact gttccagaa ctccacacc 120
 atcgggctgg gcctgcacag tcttgaggcc gaccaagagc cagggagcca gatggtggag 180
 gccagcctct ccgtacggca cccagagtac aacagaccct tgctcgctaa cgacctcatg 240
 ctcatcaagt tggacgaatc cgtgtccgag tctgacacca tccggagcat cagcattgct 300

```

tcgcagtgcc ctaccgcggg gaactcttgc ctcgtttctg gctgggggtct gctggcggaac    360
gatgctgtga ttgccatcca gtcccagact gtgggaggct gggagtgtga gaagctttcc    420
caaccctggc agggttgtac catttcggca acttccagtg caaggacgtc ctgctgcatc    480
ctcactgggt gctcactact gctcactgca tcacccggaa cactgtgata aactagccag    540
caccatagtt ctccgaagtc agactatcat gattactgtg ttgactgtgc tgtctattgt    600
actaaccatg ccgatgttta ggtgaaatta gcgtcacttg gcctcaacca tcttggtatc    660
cagttatcct cactgaattg agatttcctg cttcagtgtc agccattccc acataatttc    720
tgacctacag aggtgaggga tcatatagct cttcaaggat gctgggtact ccctcagaaa    780
ttcattttct ctggtttagt gaaagggtgc ccctctggag cctcccaggg tgggtgtgca    840
ggtcacaatg atgaatgtat gatcgtgttc ccattaccca aagcctttaa atccctcatg    900
ctcagtacac cagggcaggt ctagcatttc ttcatttagt gtatgctgtc cattcatgca    960
accacctcag gactcctgga ttctctgcct agttgagctc ctgcatgctg cctccttggg   1020
gaggtgaggg agagggccca tggttcaatg ggatctgtgc agttgtaaca cattaggtgc   1080
ttaataaaca gaagctgtga tgttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa   1119

```

<210> 178

<211> 164

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(164)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 178

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Met Glu Asn Glu Leu Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp
 1      5      10      15
Val Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu
 20      25      30
Gly Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val
 35      40      45
Glu Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu
 50      55      60
Ala Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser
 65      70      75      80
Asp Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly
 85      90      95
Asn Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Asp Ala Val
 100     105     110
Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Xaa Thr Val Gly Gly Trp Glu Cys Glu Lys Leu
 115     120     125
Ser Gln Pro Trp Gln Gly Cys Thr Ile Ser Ala Thr Ser Ser Ala Arg
 130     135     140
Thr Ser Cys Cys Ile Leu Thr Gly Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Ser
 145     150     155     160
Pro Gly Thr Leu

```

<210> 179

<211> 250

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 179

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ctggagtgcc ttggtgtttc aagcccctgc aggaagcaga atgcaccttc tgaggcacct    60
ccagctgccc ccggccgggg gatgcgaggc tcggagcacc cttgcccggc tgtgattgct    120
gccaggcact gtccatctca gcttttctgt ccctttgctc ccggcaagcg cttctgtga    180
aagttcatat ctggagcctg atgtcttaac gaataaaggt cccatgctcc acccgaaaaa    240
aaaaaaaaaa                                250

```

```

<210> 180
<211> 202
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 180
actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttccattgtg ttgggcccaa cacaatggct acctttaaca    60
tcacccagac ccgcccctg ccgctgcccc acgctgctgc taacgacagt atgatgctta    120
ctctgctact cggaaactat ttttatgtaa ttaatgtatg ctttcttggt tataaatgcc    180
tgatttaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa                                202

```

```

<210> 181
<211> 558
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (558)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 181
tccytttgkt naggtttkkg agacamccck agacctwaan ctgtgtcaca gacttcyngg    60
aatgtttagg cagtgttagt aatttcytcg taatgattct gttattactt tcctnattct    120
ttattcctct ttctctgaa gattaatgaa gttgaaaatt gaggtggata aatacaaaaa    180
ggtagtgtga tagtataagt atctaagtgc agatgaaagt gtgttatata tatccattca    240
aaattatgca agttagtaat tactcagggt taactaaatt actttaatat gctgttgaac    300
ctactctggt ccttgctag aaaaaattat aaacaggact ttgttagttt gggaagccaa    360
attgataata ttctatgttc taaaagttgg gctatacata aattattaag aaatatggaw    420
ttttattccc aggaatatgg kgttcatttt atgaatatta cscrggatag awgtwtgagt    480
aaaaycagtt ttggtwaata ygtwaatatg tcmtaaataa acaakgcttt gacttatttc    540
caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa                                558

```

```

<210> 182
<211> 479
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (479)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 182
acagggwttk grgatgcta agsccccrga rwtggtttga tccaacctg gcttwttttc    60
agaggggaaa atggggccta gaagttacag mscatytagy tgggtgcgmtg gcacocctg    120
cstcacacag astcccgagt agctgggact acaggcacac agtcaactgaa gcaggccctg    180
ttwgcaattc acgttgccac ctccaactta aacattcttc atatgtgatg tccttagtca    240
ctaaggttaa actttcccac ccagaaaagg caacttagat aaaatcttag agtactttca    300

```

tactmttcta agtcctcttc cagcctcact kkgagtcctm cytggggggt gataggaant	360
ntctcttgge tttctcaata aartctctat ycatctcatg ttttaatttg tacgcatara	420
awtgstgara aaattaaaat gttctgggty mactttaaaa araaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	479

<210> 183

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 183

aggcgggagc agaagctaaa gccaaagccc aagaagagtg gcagtgccag cactggtgcc	60
agtaccagta ccaataacag tgccagtgcc agtgccagca ccagtgggtg cttcagtgtc	120
gggtgccagcc tgaccgccac tctcacattt gggctcttcg ctggccttg tgagctggt	180
gccagcacca gtggcagctc tgggtgcctgt ggtttctcct acaagtgaga ttttagatat	240
tgtaatcct gccagtcttt ctcttcaagc cagggtgcat cctcagaaac ctactcaaca	300
cagcactcta ggcagccact atcaatcaat tgaagttgac actctgcatt aratctattt	360
gccatttcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa	384

<210> 184

<211> 496

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (496)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 184

accgaattgg gaccgctggc ttataagcga tcatgtyynt ccrgtatcac ctcaacgagc	60
aggagatcg agtctatacg ctgaagaaat ttgaccgat gggacaacag acctgctcag	120
cccatcctgc tcggttctcc ccagatgaca aatactctsg acaccgaatc accatcaaga	180
aacgcttcaa ggtgctcatg acccagcaac cgcgccctgt cctctgaggg tcccttaaac	240
tgatgtcttt tctgccacct gttacccctc ggagactccg taaccaaact cttcggactg	300
tgagccctga tgcctttttg ccagccatac tctttggcat ccagtctctc gtggcgattg	360
attatgcttg tgtgaggcaa tcatgggtggc atcacccata aagggaacac atttgacttt	420
tttttctcat attttaaat actacmagaw tattwmagaw waaatgawt gaaaaactst	480
taaaaaaaaa aaaaaa	496

<210> 185

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 185

gctggtagcc tatggcgkkg cccacggagg ggctcctgag gccacggrac agtgacttcc	60
caagtatcyt gcgscgcgtc ttctaccgtc cctacctgca gatcttcggg cagattcccc	120
aggaggacat ggagctggcc ctcatggagc acagcaactg ytcgtcggag cccggcttct	180
gggcacaccc tctgggggcc caggcgggca cctgcgtctc ccagtatgcc aactggctgg	240
tgggtgctgt cctcgtcatc ttctgctcg tggccaacat cctgctggtc aacttgcaca	300
ttgccatgtt cagttacaca ttcggaag tacagggcaa cagcgatctc tactgggaag	360
gcgcagcgtt accgcctcat ccgg	384

<210> 186

<211> 577

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (577)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 186

gagtttagctc	ctccacaacc	ttgatgaggt	cgtctgcagt	ggcctctcgc	ttcataaccgc	60
tnccatcgctc	atactgtagg	tttgccacca	cytcctggca	tcttggggcg	gcntaatatt	120
ccaggaaact	ctcaatcaag	tcaccgtcga	tgaaacctgt	gggctgggtc	tgtcttccgc	180
tcggtgtgaa	aggatctccc	agaaggagtg	ctcgatcttc	cccacacttt	tgatgacttt	240
attgagtcga	ttctgcatgt	ccagcaggag	gttgtagcag	ctctctgaca	gtgaggtcac	300
cagccctatc	atgccgttga	mcgtgccgaa	garcaccgag	ccttgtgtgg	gggkkgagt	360
ctcaccaga	ttctgcatta	ccagagagcc	gtggcaaaaag	acattgacaa	actcgccag	420
gtggaaaaag	amcamctcct	ggargtgctn	gccgtcctc	gtcmgttggt	ggcagcgctw	480
tccttttgac	acacaaacaa	gttaaaggca	ttttcagccc	ccagaaantt	gtcatcatcc	540
aagatntcgc	acagcactna	tccagttggg	attaaat			577

<210> 187
<211> 534
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (534)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 187

aacatcttcc	tgtataatgc	tgtgtaatat	cgatccgatn	ttgtctgstg	agaatycatw	60
actkggaaaa	gmaacattaa	agcctggaca	ctgggtattaa	aattcacaaat	atgcaacact	120
ttaaacagtg	tgtcaatctg	ctcccyynac	tttgtcatca	ccagtctggg	aakaagggtg	180
tgccctattc	acacctgtta	aaagggcgct	aagcattttt	gattcaacat	cttttttttt	240
gacacaagtc	cgaaaaaagc	aaaagtaaac	agttatyaat	ttgttagcca	attcactttc	300
ttcatgggac	agagccatyt	gatttaaaaa	gcaaattgca	taatattgag	cttygggagc	360
tgatatttga	gcggaagagt	agcctttcta	cttcaccaga	cacaactccc	tttcatattg	420
ggatgttnac	naaagtwatg	tctctwacag	atgggatgct	tttgtggcaa	ttctgttctg	480
aggatctccc	agtttattta	ccacttgcac	aagaaggcgt	tttcttctc	aggc	534

<210> 188
<211> 761
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (761)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 188

agaaaccagt	atctctnaaa	acaacctctc	ataccttggtg	gacctaat	ttgtgtgcgtg	60
tggtgtgtgcg	cgcattattat	atagacaggc	acatcttttt	tacttttgta	aaagcttatg	120
cctctttggg	atctatatct	gtgaaagttt	taatgatctg	ccataatgtc	ttggggacct	180

ttgtcttctg	tgtaaagggt	actagagaaa	acacctatnt	tatgagtcaa	tctagttngt	240
tttattcgac	atgaaggaaa	tttccagatn	acaacactna	caaactctcc	ctkgackarg	300
ggggacaaaag	aaaagcaaaa	ctgamcataa	raaacaatwa	cctggtgaga	arttgcataa	360
acagaaatwr	ggtagtatat	tgaarnacag	catcattaaa	rmgttwtkt	wttctccctt	420
gcaaaaaaca	tgtacngact	tcccgttgag	taatgccaag	ttgttttttt	tatnataaaa	480
cttgcccttc	attacatgtt	tnaaagtggg	gtggtggggc	aaaatattga	aatgatggaa	540
ctgactgata	aagctgtaca	aataagcagt	gtgcctaaca	agcaacacag	taatgttgac	600
atgcttaatt	cacaaatgct	aatttcatta	taaatgtttg	ctaaaataca	ctttgaacta	660
tttttctgt	ttcccagagc	tgagatntta	gattttatgt	agtatnaagt	gaaaaantac	720
gaaaaataa	acattgaaga	aaaananaaa	aaanaaaaaa	a		761

<210> 189

<211> 482

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (482)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 189

tttttttttt	tttgccgatn	ctactatntt	attgcaggan	gtgggggtgt	atgcaccgca	60
caccgggggt	atnagaagca	agaaggaagg	agggagggga	cagccccttg	ctgagcaaca	120
aagccgctg	ctgccttctc	tgtctgtctc	ctggtgcagg	cacatgggga	gaccttcccc	180
aaggcagggg	ccaccagtc	aggggtggga	atacaggggg	tgggagtgt	gcataagaag	240
tgataggcac	agggcaccgc	gtacagaccc	ctcggtctct	gacaggtnga	tttcgaccag	300
gtcattgtgc	cctgcccagg	cacagcgtan	atctggaaaa	gacagaatgc	tttccctttc	360
aaatttggt	ngtcatngaa	ngggcanttt	tccaanttng	gctnggtctt	ggtacncttg	420
gttcggccca	gctccncgtc	caaaaantat	tcaccnct	ccnaattgct	tgcnggnccc	480
cc						482

<210> 190

<211> 471

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (471)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 190

tttttttttt	ttttaaaaca	gtttttcaca	acaaaattta	ttagaagaat	agtgggtttg	60
aaaactctcg	catccagtga	gaactaccat	acaccacatt	acagctngga	atgtntctca	120
aatgtctggt	caaatgatac	aatggaacca	ttcaatctta	cacatgcacg	aaagaacaag	180
cgcttttgac	atacaatgca	caaaaaaaaa	aggggggggg	gaccacatgg	attaaaattt	240
taagtactca	tcacatacat	taagacacag	ttctagtcca	gtcnaaaatc	agaactgcnt	300
tgaaaaattt	catgtatgca	atccaaccaa	agaacttnat	tggtgatcat	gantnctcta	360
ctacatcnac	cttgatcatt	gccaggaacn	aaaagttnaa	ancacncngt	acaaaaanaa	420
tctgtaattn	anttcaacct	ccgtacngaa	aaatnttntt	tatacactcc	c	471

<210> 191

<211> 402

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (402)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 191

gagggattga aggtctgttc tastgtcggm ctgttcagcc accaactcta acaagttgct	60
gtcttccact cactgtctgt aagcttttta acccagacwg tatcttcata aatagaacaa	120
attcttcacc agtcacatct tctaggacct ttttggttc agttagtata agctcttcca	180
cttcctttgt taagacttca tctggtaaag tcttaagttt tgtagaaagg aattyaattg	240
ctcgttctct aacaatgtcc tctccttgaa gtatttggct gaacaacca cctaaagtcc	300
ctttgtgcat ccattttaaa tatacttaat agggcattgk tncactaggt taaattctgc	360
aagagtcac tcgtctgcaa agttgcgtta gtatatctgc ca	402

<210> 192

<211> 601

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (601)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 192

gagctcggat ccaataatct ttgtctgagg gcagcacaca tatncagtgc catggnaact	60
ggtctacccc acatgggagc agcatgccgt agntatataa ggtcattccc tgagtcagac	120
atgcytyttt gaytaccgtg tgccaagtgc tgggtgattct yaacacacyt ccattccggt	180
cttttgtgga aaaactggca cttktctgga actagcarga catcacttac aaattcacc	240
acgagacact tgaaagggtg aacaaagcga ytcttgcat gctttttgtc octccggcac	300
cagttgtcaa tactaaccgg ctggtttgcc tccatcacat ttgtgatctg tagctctgga	360
tacatctcct gacagtactg aagaacttct tcttttggtt caaaagcarg tcttggtgcc	420
tggttgatca ggttccatt tccagtcygc aatgttcaca tggcatattt wacttcccac	480
aaaacattgc gatttgaggc tcagcaacag caaatcctgt tccggcattg gctgcaagag	540
cctcgatgta gccggccagc gccaaaggcag gcgcccgtgag ccccaccagc agcagaagca	600
g	601

<210> 193

<211> 608

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (608)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 193

atacagccca natcccacca cgaagatgcg cttgttgact gagaacctga tgcggtcact	60
ggtcccgtg tagccccagc gactctccac ctgctggaag cgggtgatgc tgcactcytt	120
cccaacgcag gcagmagcgg gscgggtcaa tgaactccay tctgtggttg gggtkgacgg	180
tkaagtgcag gaagaggctg accacctcgc ggtccaccag gatgcccagc tgtgcccggac	240
ctgcagcgaa actcctcgat ggtcatgagc gggaagcgaa tgaggcccag ggccttgccc	300

agaaccttcc gctgtttctc tggcgtcacc tgcagctgct gccgctgaca ctccggcctcg 360
gaccagcgga caaacggcrt tgaacagccg cacctcacgg atgcccagtg tgtcgcgctc 420
caggammgsc accagcgtgt ccagggtcaat gtcggtgaag ccctccgagg gtrattggcgt 480
ctgcagtgtt tttgtcgatg ttctccaggc acaggctggc cagctgcggg tcatcgaaga 540
gtcgcgcctg cgtgagcagc atgaaggcgt tgcggtctcg cagttcttct tcaggaactc 600
cacgcaat 608

<210> 194

<211> 392

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (392)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 194

gaacggctgg accttgctc gcattgtgct tgctggcagg gaataccttg gcaagcagyt 60
ccagtcagag cagcccaga ccgctgccgc ccgaagctaa gcctgcctct ggccttcccc 120
tccgcctcaa tgcagaacca gtagtgggag cactgtgttt agagttaaga gtgaacactg 180
tttgatttta cttgggaatt tcctctgtta tatagctttt cccaatgcta atttccaaac 240
aacaacaaca aaataacatg tttgcctgtt aagttgtata aaagtaggtg attctgtatt 300
taaagaaaat attactgtta catatactgc ttgcaatttc tgtatttatt gktnctstgg 360
aaataaatat agttattaaa gggtgtcant cc 392

<210> 195

<211> 502

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (502)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 195

ccsttkgagg ggktaggkyc cagttyccga gtggaagaaa caggccagga gaagtgcgtg 60
ccgagctgag gcagatgttc ccacagtac cccagagacc stgggstata gtytctgacc 120
cctcncaagg aaagaccacs ttctggggac atgggctgga gggcaggacc tagaggcacc 180
aagggaaggc ccattccgg ggstgttccc cgaggaggaa gggaaggggc tctgtgtgcc 240
ccccasgagg aagaggccct gactcctggg atcagacacc ccttcacgtg tatccccaca 300
caaatgcaag ctcaccaagg tcccctctca gtccccttcc stacaccctg amcggccact 360
gscscacacc caccagagc acgccacccg ccattggggar tgtgtcaag gartcgcnng 420
gcrcgtgga catctngtcc cagaaggggg cagaatctcc aatagangga ctgarcmstt 480
gctnanaaaa aaaaanaaaa aa 502

<210> 196

<211> 665

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (665)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 196

gggtacttg	tttcattgcc	accacttagt	ggatgtcatt	tagaaccatt	ttgtctgctc	60
cctctggaag	ccttgcgag	agcggacttt	gtaattgttg	gagaataact	gctgaatttt	120
wagctgtttk	gagttgatts	gcaccactgc	accacaaact	tcaatatgaa	aacyawttga	180
actwatttat	tatcttgta	aaagtataac	aatgaaaatt	ttgttcatac	tgtattkac	240
aagtatgatg	aaaagcaawa	gatatatatt	cttttattat	gttaaattat	gattgccatt	300
attaatcggc	aaaatgtgga	gtgtatgttc	ttttcacagt	aatatatgcc	ttttgtaact	360
tcacttggtt	attttattgt	aatgartta	caaaattctt	aatttaagar	aatggtagt	420
watatttatt	tcattaattt	ctttcctkgt	ttacgtwaat	tttgaaaaga	wtgcatgatt	480
tcttgacaga	aatcgatctt	gatgctgtgg	aagtagtttg	accacatcc	ctatgagttt	540
ttcttagaat	gtataaagg	tgtagcccat	cnaacttcaa	agaaaaaat	gaccacatac	600
tttgcaatca	ggctgaaatg	tggcatgctn	ttctaattcc	aactttataa	actagcaaan	660
aagtg						665

<210> 197

<211> 492

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (492)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 197

tttntttttt	ttttttttgc	aggaaggatt	ccatttattg	tggatgcatt	ttcacaatat	60
atgtttattg	gagcgatcca	ttatcagtga	aaagatcaa	gtgtttataa	natttttagg	120
aaggcagatt	cacagaacat	gctngtcngc	ttgcagtttt	acctcgtana	gatnacagag	180
aattatagtc	naaccagtaa	acnaggaatt	tacttttcaa	aagattaaat	ccaaactgaa	240
caaaattcta	ccctgaaact	tactccatcc	aaatattgga	ataanagtca	gcagtgatac	300
attctcttct	gaactttaga	ttttctagaa	aaatatgtaa	tagtgatcag	gaagagctct	360
tgttcaaaag	tacaacnaag	caatgttccc	ttaccatagg	ccttaattca	aactttgatc	420
catttcactc	ccatcacggg	agtcaatgct	acctgggaca	cttgtatttt	gttcatnctg	480
ancntggctt	aa					492

<210> 198

<211> 478

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (478)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 198

tttnttttgn	atttcantct	gtannaanta	ttttcattat	gtttattana	aaaatatnaa	60
tgtntccaen	acaaatcatn	ttacntnagt	aagaggccan	ctacattgta	caacatacac	120
tgagtatatt	ttgaaaagga	caagttttaa	gtanacncat	attgccganc	atancacatt	180
tatacatggc	ttgattgata	tttagcacag	canaaaactga	gtgagttacc	agaaanaaat	240
nataatgtc	aatcngattt	aagatacaaa	acagatccta	tggtacatan	catcntgtag	300
gagttgtggc	tttatgttta	ctgaaagtca	atgcagttcc	tgtacaaaga	gatggccgta	360
agcattctag	tacctctact	ccatggttaa	gaatcgtaca	cttatgttta	catatgtnc	420

gggtaagaat tgtgttaagt naanttatgg agaggtccan gagaaaaatt tgatncaa 478

<210> 199
 <211> 482
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (482)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 199
 agtgacttgt cctccaacaa aaccccttga tcaagtttgt ggcactgaca atcagacctta 60
 tgctagtcc tgtcatctat tcgctactaa atgcagactg gaggggacca aaaaggggca 120
 tcaactccag ctggattatt ttggagcctg caaatctatt cctacttgta cggactttga 180
 agtgattcag tttcctctac ggatgagaga ctggctcaag aatatcctca tgcagcttta 240
 tgaagccnac tctgaacacg ctggttatct nagatgagaa ncagagaaat aaagtcnaga 300
 aaatttacct ggangaaaag aggctttngg ctggggacca tccattgaa cttctctta 360
 anggacttta agaanaaact accacatgtn tgtngtatcc tgggtgccngg ccgtttantg 420
 aacntngacn ncacccttnt ggaatanant cttgacngcn tctgaactt gtcctctgc 480
 ga 482

<210> 200
 <211> 270
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (270)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 200
 cggccgcaag tgcaactcca gctggggccg tgcggacgaa gattctgccca gcagttggtc 60
 cgactgacac gacggcgccg ggcacagtcg caggtgcagc gcggggccct ggggtcttgc 120
 aaggctgagc tgacgccgca gaggtcgtgt cacgtccac gaccttgacg ccgtcgggga 180
 cagccggaac agagcccgtt gaangcggga ggcctcgggg agccctcgg gaaggcgccg 240
 ccgagagata cgcaggtgca ggtggccgcc 270

<210> 201
 <211> 419
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (419)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 201
 tttttttttt ttttggatc tactgcgagc acagcaggtc agcaacaagt ttattttgca 60
 gctagcaagg taacagggtta gggcatggtt acatgttcag gtcaacttcc ttgtcgtgg 120
 ttgattggtt tgtctttatg ggggcggggt ggggtagggg aaancgaagc anaantaaca 180
 tggagtgggt gcaccctccc tgtagaacct ggttacnaaa gcttggggca gttcacctgg 240

```

tctgtgaccg tcattttctt gacatcaatg ttattagaag tcaggatatt ttttagagag      300
tccactgtnt ctggaggagg attagggttt cttgccaaana tccaancaaa atccacntga      360
aaaagttgga tgatncangt acngaatacc ganggcatan ttctcatant cggtggcca      419

```

```

<210> 202
<211> 509
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (509)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 202
ttnttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt      60
tggcacttaa tccattttta tttcaaaatg tctacaaant ttnaatncnc cattatacng      120
gtnattttnc aaaatctaaa nnttattcaa atntnagcca aantccttac ncaaattnaa      180
tacnncnaaa aatcaaaaat atactnttct ttcagcaaac ttngttacat aaattaaaaa      240
aatatatacg gctggtgttt tcaaagtaca attatcttaa cactgcaaac atnttttnaa      300
ggaactaaaa taaaaaaaaa cactnccgca aagggttaaag ggaacaacaa attcntttta      360
caacancnnc nattataaaa atcatatctc aaatcttagg ggaatatata cttcacacng      420
ggatcttaac ttttactnca ctttgtttat ttttttanaa ccattgtntt gggcccaaca      480
caatggnaat nccnccnncn tgactagt                                509

```

```

<210> 203
<211> 583
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (583)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 203
tttttttttt ttttttttga ccccccctct ataaaaaaca agttaccatt ttattttact      60
tacacatatt tattttataa ttggtattag atattcaaaa ggcagctttt aaaatcaaac      120
taaattgaaa ctgccttaga tacataattc ttaggaatta gcttaaaatc tgccataagt      180
gaaaatcttc tctagctctt ttgactgtaa atttttgact cttgtaaaac atccaaattc      240
atttttcttg tctttaaaat tatctaactt ttccattttt tccctattcc aagtcaattt      300
gcttctctag cctcatttcc tagctcttat ctactattag taagtggctt ttttcctaaa      360
agggaaaaca ggaagagana atggcacaca aaacaaacat tttatattca ttttctacc      420
tacgttaata aaatagcatt ttgtgaagcc agctcaaaag aaggcttaga tccttttatg      480
tccatttttag tcaataaacg atatcnaaag tgccagaatg caaaagggtt gtgaacattt      540
attcaaaagc taatataaga tatttcacat actcatcttt ctg                                583

```

```

<210> 204
<211> 589
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (589)

```

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 204

ttttttttnt	tttttttttt	tttttttctc	ttcttttttt	ttganaatga	ggatcgagtt	60
tttactctc	tagatagggc	atgaagaaaa	ctcatctttc	cagctttaaa	ataacaatca	120
aatctcttat	gctatatcat	attttaagtt	aaactaatga	gtcactggct	tatcttctcc	180
tgaaggaaat	ctgttcattc	ttctcattca	tatagttata	tcaagtacta	ccttgcata	240
tgagaggttt	ttcttctcta	tttacacata	tatttccatg	tgaatttgta	tcaaaccgtt	300
attttcatgc	aaactagaaa	ataatgtntt	cttttgcata	agagaagaga	acaatatnag	360
cattacaaaa	ctgctcaaat	tgtttgtaa	gnttatccat	tataattagt	tnggcaggag	420
ctaatacaaa	tcacattttac	ngacnagcaa	taataaaaact	gaagtaccag	ttaaatatcc	480
aaaataatta	aaggaacatt	tttagcctgg	gtataattag	ctaattcact	ttacaagcat	540
ttattnagaa	tgaattcaca	tgttattatt	cntagccca	acacaatgg		589

<210> 205

<211> 545

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(545)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 205

tttttntttt	ttttttcagt	aataatcaga	acaatattta	tttttatatt	taaaattcat	60
agaaaagtg	cttacattta	ataaaagttt	gtttctcaaa	gtgatcagag	gaattagata	120
tngtcttgaa	caccaatatt	aatttgagga	aaatacacca	aaatacatta	agtaaattat	180
ttaagatcat	agagcttgta	agtgaagaa	taaaatttga	cctcagaaac	tctgagcatt	240
aaaaatccac	tattagcaaa	taaattacta	tggacttctt	gctttaattt	tgtgatgaat	300
atggggtgtc	actggtaaac	caacacattc	tgaaggatac	attacttagt	gatagattct	360
tatgtacttt	gctanatnac	gtggatatga	gttgacaagt	ttctctttct	tcaatctttt	420
aaggggcnga	ngaaatgagg	aagaaaagaa	aaggattacg	catactgttc	tttctatngg	480
aaggattaga	tatgtttcct	ttgccaatat	taaaaaata	ataatgttta	ctactagtga	540
aaccc						545

<210> 206

<211> 487

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(487)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 206

tttttttttt	tttttttagtc	aagtttctna	tttttattat	aattaaagtc	ttggtcattt	60
catttattag	ctctgcaact	tacatattta	aattaaagaa	acgttnttag	acaactgtna	120
caatttataa	atgtaagggtg	ccattattga	gtanatatat	tcctccaaga	gtggatgtgt	180
cccttctccc	accaactaat	gaancagcaa	cattagttta	attttattag	tagatnatac	240
actgctgcaa	acgctaattc	tcttctccat	ccccatgtng	atattgtgta	tatgtgtgag	300
ttggttnagaa	tgcatcanca	atctnacaat	caacagcaag	atgaagctag	gcntgggctt	360
tcggtgaaaa	tagactgtgt	ctgtctgaat	caaatgatct	gacctatcct	cggtggcaag	420
aactcttcga	accgcttctc	caaaggcngc	tgccacattt	gtggcntctn	ttgcacttgt	480

ttcaaaa

487

<210> 207
 <211> 332
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(332)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 207

tgaattggct	aaaagactgc	atTTTTanaa	ctagcaactc	ttatttcttt	cctttaaaaa	60
tacatagcat	taaatcccaa	atcctattta	aagacctgac	agcttgagaa	ggtcactact	120
gcatttatag	gaccttctgg	tggttctgct	gttacntttg	aantctgaca	atccttgana	180
atctttgcat	gcagaggagg	taaaaggat	tggattttca	cagaggaana	acacagcgca	240
gaaatgaagg	ggccaggctt	actgagcttg	tccactggag	ggctcatggg	tgggacatgg	300
aaaagaaggc	agcctaggcc	ctggggagcc	ca			332

<210> 208
 <211> 524
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(524)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 208

agggcgtggt	gcggagggcg	ttactgtttt	gtctcagtaa	caataaatac	aaaaagactg	60
gttggtgtcc	ggcccatcc	aaccacgaag	ttgatttctc	ttgtgtgcag	agtgactgat	120
tttaaaggac	atggagcttg	tcacaatgac	acaatgtcac	agtgtgaagg	gcacactcac	180
ttccgcgtga	ttcacattta	gcaaccaaca	atagctcatg	agtcataact	tgtaataact	240
tttggcagaa	tacttnttga	aacttgacga	tgataactaa	gatccaagat	atttccaaa	300
gtaaatagaa	gtgggtcata	atattaatta	cctgttcaca	tcagcttcca	tttacaagtc	360
atgagcccag	acactgacat	caaactaagc	ccacttagac	tcctcaccac	cagtctgtcc	420
tgatcatcaga	caggaggctg	tcaccttgac	caaattctca	ccagtcaatc	atctatccaa	480
aaaccattac	ctgatccact	tccgtaatg	caccaccttg	gtga		524

<210> 209
 <211> 159
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 209

gggtgaggaa	atccagagtt	gccatggaga	aaattccagt	gtcagcattc	ttgctccttg	60
tggccctctc	ctacactctg	gccagagata	ccacagtcaa	acctggagcc	aaaaaggaca	120
caaaggactc	tcgacccaaa	ctgccccaga	ccctctcca			159

<210> 210
 <211> 256
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(256)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 210

actccctggc agacaaaggc agaggagaga gctctgtag ttctgtgttg ttgaactgcc	60
actgaatttc tttccacttg gactattaca tgccanttga gggactaatg gaaaaacgta	120
tggggagatt ttanccaatt tangtntgta aatggggaga ctggggcagg cgggagagat	180
ttgcaggggtg naaatgggan ggctggtttg ttanatgaac agggacatag gaggtaggca	240
ccaggatgct aaatca	256

<210> 211

<211> 264

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(264)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 211

acattgtttt tttgagataa agcattgaga gagctctcct taacgtgaca caatggaagg	60
actggaacac atacccacat ctttgttctg agggataatt ttctgataaa gtcttgctgt	120
atattcaagc acatatgtta tatattattc agttccatgt ttatagccta gttaaggaga	180
ggggagatac attcngaaag aggactgaaa gaaatactca agtnggaaaa cagaaaaaga	240
aaaaaaggag caaatgagaa gcct	264

<210> 212

<211> 328

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(328)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 212

acccaaaaat ccaatgctga atatttggtc tcattattcc canattcttt gattgtcaaa	60
ggatttaatg ttgtctcagc ttgggcactt cagttaggac ctaaggatgc cagccggcag	120
gtttatatat gcagcaacaa tattcaagcg cgacaacagg ttattgaact tgcccggcag	180
ttnaatttca ttcccattga cttgggatcc ttatcatcag ccagagagat tgaaaattta	240
cccctacnac tctttactct ctgganaggg ccagtgggtg tagctataag cttggccaca	300
tttttttttc ctttattcct ttgtcaga	328

<210> 213

<211> 250

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(250)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 213

acttatgagc agagcgacat atccnagtgt agactgaata aaactgaatt ctctccagtt	60
taaagcattg ctactgaag ggatagaagt gactgccagg agggaaagta agccaaggct	120
cattatgcc aagganatat acatttcaat tctccaaact tcttcctcat tccaagagtt	180
ttcaatattt gcatgaacct gctgataanc catgttaana aacaaatatt tctctnacct	240
tctcatcggt	250

<210> 214

<211> 444

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(444)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 214

accagaaatc caatgctgaa tatttggtctt cattattccc agattctttg attgtcaaag	60
gatttaattg tgtctcagct tgggcacttc agttaggacc taaggatgcc agccggcagg	120
tttatatatg cagcaacaat attcaagcgc gacaacaggt tattgaactt gcccgcagct	180
tgaatttcat tccattgac ttgggatcct tatcatcagc canagagatt gaaaatttae	240
ccctacgact ctttactctc tggagagggc cagtgggtgt agctataagc ttggccacat	300
ttttttttcc tttattcctt tgcagagat gcgattcatc catatgctan aaaccaacag	360
agtgactttt acaaaattcc tataganatt gtgaataaaa ccttacctat agttgccatt	420
actttgctct ccctaataata cctc	444

<210> 215

<211> 366

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(366)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 215

acttatgagc agagcgacat atccaagtgt anactgaata aaactgaatt ctctccagtt	60
taaagcattg ctactgaag ggatagaagt gactgccagg agggaaagta agccaaggct	120
cattatgcc aagganatat acatttcaat tctccaaact tcttcctcat tccaagagtt	180
ttcaatattt gcatgaacct gctgataagc catgttgaga aacaaatatt tctctgacct	240
tctcatcggt aagcagaggc ttaggcaac atggaccata gcgaanaaaa aacttagtaa	300
tccaagctgt tttctacact gtaaccaggt ttccaacaa ggtggaaatc tcctatactt	360
ggtgcc	366

<210> 216

<211> 260

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(260)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 216
 ctgtataaac agaactccac tgcangaggg agggccgggc caggagaatc tccgcttgtc 60
 caagacaggg gcctaaggag ggtctccaca ctgctnntaa gggctntnc attttttat 120
 taataaaaag tnnaaaaggc ctcttctcaa cttttttccc ttnggctgga aaatttaaaa 180
 atcaaaaatt tcctnaagtt ntcaagctat catatatact ntatcctgaa aaagcaacat 240
 aattcttctt tcctctcttt 260

<210> 217
 <211> 262
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(262)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 217
 acctacgtgg gtaagtttan aaatgttata atttcaggaa naggaacgca tataattgta 60
 tcttgccat aattttctat ttttaataagg aaatagcaaa ttgggggtggg gggaatgtag 120
 ggcattctac agtttgagca aaatgcaatt aaatgtggaa ggacagcact gaaaaatttt 180
 atgaataatc tgtatgatta tatgtctcta gagtagattt ataattagcc acttacccta 240
 atatccttca tgcttgtaaa gt 262

<210> 218
 <211> 205
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(205)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 218
 accaaggtgg tgcattaccg gaantggatc aangacacca tctgtggccaa cccctgagca 60
 cccctatcaa ctcccttttg tagtaaaactt ggaaccttgg aaatgaccag gccaagactc 120
 aggcctcccc agttctactg acctttgtcc ttangtntna ngcaccagggt tgctaggaaa 180
 anaaatcagc agacacaggt gtaaa 205

<210> 219
 <211> 114
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 219
 tactgttttg tctcagtaac aataaatata aaaagactgg ttgtgttccg gcccacatcca 60
 accacgaagt tgatttctct tgtgtgcaga gtgactgatt ttaaaggaca tgga 114

<210> 220
 <211> 93

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 220

actagccagc	acaaaaggca	gggtagcctg	aattgctttc	tgctctttac	atttctttta	60
aaataagcat	ttagtgctca	gtccctactg	agt			93

<210> 221

<211> 167

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (167)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 221

actangtgca	ggtagcgaca	aatatttgct	gatattccct	tcattcttga	ttccatgagg	60
tcttttgccc	agcctgtggc	tctactgtag	taagtttctg	ctgatgagga	gccagnatgc	120
ccccactac	cttccctgac	gtccccana	aatcacccaa	cctctgt		167

<210> 222

<211> 351

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 222

agggcggtg	gcggagggcg	gtactgacct	cattagtagg	aggatgcatt	ctggcacccc	60
gttcttcacc	tgtcccccaa	tccttaaaag	gccatactgc	ataaagtcaa	caacagataa	120
atgtttgctg	aattaaagga	tggatgaaaa	aaattaataa	tgaatttttg	cataatccaa	180
ttttctcttt	tatatttcta	gaagaagttt	ctttgagcct	attagatccc	gggaatcttt	240
taggtgagca	tgattagaga	gctttaggtt	tgcttttaca	tatatctggc	atatttgagt	300
ctcgtatcaa	aacaatagat	tggtaaaggt	ggtattattg	tattgataag	t	351

<210> 223

<211> 383

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (383)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 223

aaaacaaaca	aacaaaaaaa	acaattcttc	attcagaaaa	attatcttag	ggactgatat	60
tggttaattat	ggtcaattta	atwrtttkt	ggggcatttc	cttacattgt	cttgacaaga	120
ttaaaatgtc	tgtgccaaaa	ttttgtattt	tatttgagga	cttcttatca	aaagtaatgc	180
tgccaaagga	agtctaagga	attagtagtg	ttcccmctac	ttgtttggag	tgtgctattc	240
taaaagattt	tgatttctctg	gaatgacaat	tatattttta	ctttgggtggg	ggaaanagtt	300
ataggaccac	agtcttcact	tctgatactt	gtaaattaat	cttttattgc	acttgttttg	360
accattaagc	tatatgttta	aaa				383

<210> 224

<211> 320

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 224

cccctgaagg	cttcttggtta	gaaaatagta	cagttacaac	caataggaac	aacaaaaaga	60
aaaagtttgt	gacattgtag	tagggagtgt	gtacccttta	ctcccatca	aaaaaaaaat	120
ggatacatgg	ttaaaggata	raagggcaat	attttatcat	atgttctaaa	agagaaggaa	180
gagaaaatac	tactttctcr	aaatggaagc	ccttaaagggt	gctttgatac	tgaaggacac	240
aaatgtggcc	gtccatcctc	ctttaragtt	gcatgacttg	gacacggtaa	ctgttgacgt	300
tttaractcm	gcattgtgac					320

<210> 225

<211> 1214

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 225

gaggactgca	gcccgcactc	gcagccctgg	caggcggcac	tggtcatgga	aaacgaattg	60
ttctgctcgg	gcgtcctggt	gcacccgcag	tgggtgctgt	cagccgcaca	ctgtttccag	120
aactcctaca	ccatcgggct	gggcctgcac	agtcttgagg	ccgacccaaga	gccagggagc	180
cagatgggtg	aggccagcct	ctccgtacgg	cacccagagt	acaacagacc	cttgctcgct	240
aacgacctca	tgctcatcaa	gttgacgaa	tccgtgtccg	agtctgacac	catccggagc	300
atcagcattg	cttcgcagtg	ccctaccgcg	gggaactctt	gcctcgtttc	tggctggggt	360
ctgctggcga	acggcagaat	gcctaccgtg	ctgcagtgcg	tgaacgtgtc	ggtggtgtct	420
gaggaggtct	gcagtaagct	ctatgaccgc	ctgtaccacc	ccagcatgtt	ctgcgccggc	480
ggagggcaag	accagaagga	ctcctgcaac	ggtgactctg	gggggccccct	gatctgcaac	540
gggtacttgc	agggccttgt	gtctttcgga	aaagccccgt	gtggccaagt	tggcgtgcca	600
ggtgtctaca	ccaacctctg	caaattcact	gagtggatag	agaaaaaccgt	ccaggccagt	660
taactctggg	gactgggaac	ccatgaaatt	gacccccaaa	tacatcctgc	ggaagggaatt	720
caggaatatc	tgttcccagc	ccctcctccc	tcaggcccag	gagtccaggc	ccccagcccc	780
tcctccctca	aaccaagggt	acagatcccc	agccccctct	ccctcagacc	caggagtcca	840
gacccccccag	cccctcctcc	ctcagaccca	ggagtccagc	ccctcctccc	tcagaccagc	900
gagtccagac	ccccagcccc	ctcctccctc	agaccagggg	gtccaggccc	ccaaccctct	960
ctccctcaga	ctcagaggtc	caagccccca	acccctcctt	ccccagaccc	agagggtccag	1020
gtcccagccc	ctcctccctc	agaccagcgc	gtccaatgcc	acctagactc	tcctgttaca	1080
cagtgcctcc	ttgtggcacg	ttgacccaac	cttaccagtt	ggtttttcat	ttttgtccc	1140
tttcccttag	atccagaaat	aaagtctaag	agaagcgcaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	1200
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaa					1214

<210> 226

<211> 119

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 226

accagtatg	tgcagggaga	cggaacccca	tgtgacagcc	cactccacca	gggttcccaa	60
agaacctggc	ccagtcataa	tcattcatcc	tgacagtggc	aataatcacg	ataaccagt	119

<210> 227

<211> 818

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 227

acaattcata	gggacgacca	atgaggacag	ggaatgaacc	cggctctccc	ccagccctga	60
tttttgctac	atatggggtc	ccttttcatt	ctttgcaaaa	acactggggt	ttctgagaac	120
acggacggtt	cttagcacia	tttggtgaaat	ctgtgtaraa	ccgggctttg	caggggagat	180
aattttcctc	ctctggagga	aagggtggtga	ttgacaggca	gggagacagt	gacaaggcta	240
gagaaagcca	cgctcggcct	tctctgaacc	aggatggaac	ggcagacccc	tgaaaacgaa	300
gcttgtcccc	ttccaatcag	ccacttctga	gaacccccat	ctaacttcct	actggaaaag	360
agggcctcct	caggagcagt	ccaagagttt	tcaaagataa	cgtgacaact	accatctaga	420
ggaaaagggtg	caccctcagc	agagaagccg	agagcttaac	tctggtcgtt	tccagagaca	480
acctgctggc	tgtcttgagg	tgcgcccagc	ctttgagagg	ccactacccc	atgaaettct	540
gccatocact	ggacatgaag	ctgaggacac	tgggcttcaa	cactgagttg	tcatgagagg	600
gacaggctct	gccctcaagc	cggctgaggg	cagcaaccac	tctcctcccc	tttctcacgc	660
aaagccattc	ccacaaatcc	agaccatacc	atgaagcaac	gagacccaaa	cagtttggtc	720
caagaggata	tgaggactgt	ctcagcctgg	ctttgggctg	acaccatgca	cacacacaag	780
gtccacttct	aggttttcag	cctagatggg	agtcgtgt			818

<210> 228

<211> 744

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 228

actggagaca	ctgttgaact	tgatcaagac	ccagaccacc	ccaggtctcc	ttcgtgggat	60
gtcatgacgt	ttgacatacc	tttggaacga	gcctcctcct	tggagatgg	aagaccgtgt	120
tcgtggccga	cctggcctct	cctggcctgt	ttcttaagat	gcggagtcac	atttcaatgg	180
taggaaaagt	ggcttcgtaa	aatagaagag	cagtcactgt	ggaactacca	aatggcgaga	240
tgtcgggtgc	acattggggt	gctttgggat	aaaagattta	tgagccaact	attctctggc	300
accagattct	aggccagttt	gttccactga	agcttttccc	acagcagtcc	acctctgcag	360
gctggcagct	gaatggcttg	cgggtggctc	tgtggcaaga	tcacactgag	atcgatgggt	420
gagaaggcta	ggatgcttgt	ctagtgttct	tagctgtcac	gttggctcct	tccaggttgg	480
ccagacgggtg	ttggccactc	ccttctaaaa	cacaggcgcc	ctcctgggtga	cagtgaacccg	540
ccgtgggtatg	ccttggcccca	ttccagcagt	cccagttatg	catttcaagt	ttggggtttg	600
ttcttttctg	taatgttctt	ctgtgttgtc	agctgtcttc	atttctctggg	ctaagcagca	660
ttgggagatg	tggaccagag	atccactcct	taagaaccag	tggcgaaaga	cactttcttt	720
cttcactctg	aagtagctgg	tggt				744

<210> 229

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 229

cgagtctggg	ttttgtctat	aaagtttgat	ccctcctttt	ctcatccaaa	tcatgtgaac	60
cattacacat	cgaaataaaa	gaaaggtggc	agacttgccc	aacgccaggc	tgacatgtgc	120
tgcagggttg	ttgtttttta	attattattg	ttagaaacgt	cacccacagt	ccctgttaat	180
ttgtatgtga	cagccaactc	tgagaaggtc	ctatttttcc	acctgcagag	gatccagttc	240
cactaggctc	ctccttgccc	tcacactgga	gtctccgcca	gtgtgggtgc	ccactgacat	300

<210> 230

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 230

cagcagaaca	aatacaaata	tgaagagtgc	aaagatctca	taaaatctat	gctgaggaat	60
gagcgacagt	tcaaggagga	gaagcttgca	gagcagctca	agcaagctga	ggagctcagg	120

caatataaag tcctggttca cactcaggaa cgagagctga cccagttaag ggagaagttg	180
cggaagggga gagatgcctc cctctcattg aatgagcatc tccaggccct cctcactccg	240
gatgaaccgg acaagtccca ggggcaggac ctccaagaaa cagacctcgg ccgcgaccac	300
g	301

<210> 231

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 231

gcaagcacgc tggcaaatct ctgtcaggtc agctccagag aagccattag tcatttttagc	60
caggaactcc aagtcacat ccttggcaac tggggacttg cgcaggttag ccttgaggat	120
ggcaacacgg gacttctcat caggaagtgg gatgtagatg agctgatcaa gacggccagg	180
tctgaggatg gcaggatcaa tgatgtcagg ccggttggtg ccgccaatga tgaacacatt	240
tttttttgtg gacatgccat ccatttctgt caggatctgg ttgatgactc ggtcagcagc	300
c	301

<210> 232

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 232

agtaggtatt tcgtgagaag ttcaacacca aaactggaac atagtctctc ttcaagtgtt	60
ggcgacagcg gggcttctctg attctggaat ataactttgt gtaaattaac agccacctat	120
agaagagtc atctgctgtg aaggagagac agagaactct gggttccgtc gtcctgtcca	180
cgtgctgtac caagtgtctg tgccagcctg ttacctgttc tcaactgaaa tctggctaata	240
gctctgtgtg atcacttctg attctgacaa tcaatcaatc aatggcctag agcactgact	300
g	301

<210> 233

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 233

atgactgact tcccagtaag gctctctaag gggtaagtag gaggatccac aggatttgag	60
atgctaaggc cccagagatc gtttgatcca accctcttat ttccagaggg gaaaatgggg	120
cctagaagtt acagagcatc tagctggtgc gctggcacc cttggcctcac acagactccc	180
gagtagctgg gactacaggc acacagtcac tgaagcaggc cctgttagca attctatgcy	240
tacaaattaa catgagatga gtagagactt tattgagaaa gcaagagaaa atcctatcaa	300
c	301

<210> 234

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 234

aggtcttaca catcgagact catccatgat tgatatgaat ttaaaaatta caagcaaaga	60
cattttattc atcatgatgc ttctttttgt ttctttcttt cgttttcttc tttttctttt	120
tcaatttcag caacatactt ctcaatttct tcaggattta aaatcttgag ggattgatct	180
cgctcatga cagcaagttc aatgtttttg ccacctgact gaaccacttc caggagtgcc	240
ttgatcacca gcttaatggt cagatcatct gcttcaatgg ctctgcagc atagttcttc	300

t

301

<210> 235

<211> 283

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 235

tggggctgtg catcaggcgg gtttgagaaa tattcaattc tcagcagaag ccagaatttg	60
aattccctca tcttttaggg aatcatttac caggtttga gaggattcag acagctcagg	120
tgctttcact aatgtctctg aacttctgtc cctctttgtt catggatagt ccaataaata	180
atgttatctt tgaactgatg ctcataggag agaataaag aactctgagt gatatcaaca	240
ttagggattc aaagaaatat tagatttaag ctcacactgg tca	283

<210> 236

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 236

aggtcctcca ccaactgcct gaagcacggt taaaattggg aagaagtata gtgcagcata	60
aatactttta aatcgatcag atttccttaa cccacatgca atcttcttca ccagaagagg	120
tcggagcagc atcattaata ccaagcagaa tgcgtaatag ataaatacaa tggatatag	180
tggttagacg gttcatgag tacagtgtac tgtggtatcg taatctggac ttgggttcta	240
aagcatcgtg taccagtcag aaagcatcaa tactcgacat gaacgaatat aaagaacac	300
a	301

<210> 237

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 237

cagtggtagt ggtgggtggac gtggcggttg tctggtgccc ttttttggtg cccgtcacaa	60
actcaatttt tgttcgctcc tttttggcct tttccaattt gtccatctca attttctggg	120
ccttggtctaa tgcctcatag taggagtcct cagaccagcc atggggatca aacatatact	180
ttgggtagtt ggtgccaagc tcgtcaatgg cacagaatgg atcagcttct cgtaaatacta	240
gggttccgaa attctttctt cctttggata atgtagttca tatccattcc ctcctttatc	300
t	301

<210> 238

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 238

gggcagggttt tttttttttt ttttttgatg gtgcagaccc ttgctttatt tgtctgactt	60
gttcacagtt cagccccctg ctcagaaaac caacggggcca gctaaggaga ggaggaggca	120
ccttgagact tccggagtcg aggtctctca ggggttcccca gcccatcaat cattttctgc	180
acccccctgcc tgggaagcag ctccctgggg ggtgggaatg ggtgactaga agggatttca	240
gtgtgggacc cagggtctgt tcttcacagt aggaggtgga agggatgact aatttcttta	300
t	301

<210> 239

<211> 239

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 239

ataagcagct aggggaattct ttatttagta atgtcctaac ataaaagttc acataactgc	60
ttctgtcaaa ccatgatact gagctttgtg acaaccaga aataactaag agaaggcaaa	120
cataatacct tagagatcaa gaaacattta cacagttcaa ctgtttaaaa atagctcaac	180
attcagccag tgagtagagt gtgaatgccg gcatacacag tatacaggtc cttcagggg	239

<210> 240

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 240

ggtcctaattg aagcagcagc ttccacattt taacgcaggt ttacgggtgat actgtccttt	60
gggatctgcc ctccagtggg accttttaag gaagaagtgg gcccaagcta agttccacat	120
gctgggtgag ccagatgact tctgttcctt ggtcactttc ttcaatgggg cgaatggggg	180
ctgccaggtt tttaaaatca tgcttcatct tgaagcacac ggtcacttca cctcctcac	240
gctgtgggtg tactttgatg aaaataccca ctttgttggc ctttctgaag ctataatgtc	300

<210> 241

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 241

gaggtctggt gctgaggtct ctgggctagg aagaggagtt ctgtggagct ggaagccaga	60
cctcttttga ggaactcca gcagctatgt tgggtctctt gaggggaatgc aacaaggctg	120
ctcctccatg tattggaaaa ctgcaaactg gactcaactg gaaggaagtg ctgctgccag	180
tgtgaagaac cagcctgagg tgacagaaac ggaagcaaac aggaacagcc agtcttttct	240
tcctcctcct gtcatacggg ctctctcaag catcctttgt tgtcaggggc ctaaaagggg	300
g	301

<210> 242

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 242

ccgaggtcct gggatgcaac caatcactct gtttcacgtg acttttatca ccatacaatt	60
tgtggcattt cctcattttc tacattgtag aatcaagagt gtaaataaat gtatatcgat	120
gtcttcaaga atatatcatt cttttttcac tagaaccat tcaaatata agtcaagaat	180
cttaatatca acaaatatat caagcaaact ggaaggcaga ataactacca taatttagta	240
taagtaccca aagttttata aatcaaaagc cctaatagata accattttta gaattcaatc	300
a	301

<210> 243

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 243

aggtaagtcc cagtttgaag ctcaaaagat ctggtatgag cataggctca tcgacgacat	60
ggtagggccaa gctatgaaat cagagggagg cttcatctgg gcctgtaaaa actatgatgg	120

tgacgtgcag tcggactctg tggcccaagg gtatggctct ctcggcatga tgaccagcgt 180
 gctggtttgt ccagatggca agacagtaga agcagaggct gcccacggga ctgtaacocg 240
 tcaactaccgc atgttcaga aaggacagga gacgtccacc aatcccattg cttccatttt 300
 t 301

<210> 244

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 244

gctggtttgc aagaatgaaa tgaatgattc tacagctagg acttaacctt gaaatggaaa 60
 gtcattgcaat cccatttgca ggatctgtct gtgcacatgc ctctgtagag agcagcattc 120
 ccagggacct tggaaacagt tgacactgta aggtgcttgc tcccaagac acatcctaaa 180
 aggtgttgta atggtgaaaa cgtcttcctt ctttattgac cttctctatt tatgtgaaca 240
 actggttgc ttttgtgtat cttttttaa ctgtaaagtt caattgtgaa aatgaatatc 300

<210> 245

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 245

gtctgagtat ttaaaatgtt attgaaatta tcccaacca atgttagaaa agaaagaggt 60
 tatatactta gataaaaaat gaggtgaatt actatccatt gaaatcatgc tcttagaatt 120
 aaggccagga gatattgtca ttaatgtara cttcaggaca ctagagtata gcagccctat 180
 gttttcaaag agcagagatg caattaaata ttgtttagca tcaaaaaggc cactcaatac 240
 agctaataaa atgaaagacc taatttetaa agcaattctt tataatttac aaagttttaa 300
 g 301

<210> 246

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 246

ggtctgtcct acaatgcctg cttcttgaaa gaagtcggca ctttctagaa tagctaaata 60
 acctgggctt attttaaaga actatttgta gctcagattg gttttcctat ggctaaaata 120
 agtgcttctt gtgaaaatta aataaacag ttaattcaaa gccttgatat atgttaccac 180
 taacaatcat actaaatata ttttgaagta caaagtttga catgctctaa agtgacaacc 240
 caaatgtgtc ttacaaaaca cgttcctaac aaggatgtgt ttacactacc aatgcagaaa 300
 c 301

<210> 247

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 247

aggtcctttg gcagggctca tggatcagag ctcaaactgg agggaaaggc atttcgggta 60
 gcctaagagg gcgactggcg gcagcacaac caagggaaggc aagggtgttt cccccaogct 120
 gtgtcctgtg ttcaggtgcg acacacaatc ctcatgggaa caggatcacc catgcgctgc 180
 ccttgatgat caaggttggg gcttaagtgg attaagggag gcaagttctg ggttccttgc 240
 cttttcaaac catgaagtca ggctctgtat cctcctctt cctaactgat attctaacta 300
 a 301

<210> 248
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 248

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aggctccttgg agatgccatt tcagccgaag gactcttctw ttcggaagta caccctcact    60
attaggaaga ttcttagggg taatttttct gaggaaggag aactagccaa cttagaatt    120
acaggaagaa agtgggttgg aagacagcca aagaaataaa agcagattaa attgtatcag    180
gtacattcca gcctgttggc aactccataa aaacatttca gattttaatc ccgaatttag    240
ctaattgagac tggatttttg ttttttatgt tgtgtgtcgc agagctaaaa actcagttcc    300
c                                                                    301
  
```

<210> 249
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 249

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gtccagagga agcacctggt gctgaactag gcttgccctg ctgtgaactt gcacttggag    60
ccctgacgct gctgttctcc ccgaaaaacc cgaccgacct ccgcgatctc cgtcccggcc    120
ccagggagac acagcagtga ctcagagctg gtcgcacact gtgcctccct cctcaccgcc    180
catcgtaatg aattattttg aaaattaatt ccaccatcct ttcagattct ggatggaaag    240
actgaatctt tgactcagaa ttgtttgctg aaaagaatga tgtgacttcc ttagtcattt    300
a                                                                    301
  
```

<210> 250
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 250

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ggtctgtgac aaggacttgc aggctgtggg aggcaagtga cccttaacac tacatttctc    60
cttatcttta ttggcttgat aaacataatt atttctaaca ctagcttatt tccagttgcc    120
cataagcaca tcagtacttt tctctggctg gaatagtaaa ctaaagtatg gtacatctac    180
ctaaaagact actatgtgga ataatacata ctaatgaagt attacatgat ttaaagacta    240
caataaaacc aaacatgctt ataacattaa gaaaaacaat aaagatacat gattgaaacc    300
a                                                                    301
  
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<210> 251
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 251

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gccgagggtcc tacatttggc ccagtttccc cctgcaccc ctccaggggc cctgcctcat    60
agacaacctc atagagcata ggagaactgg ttgccctggg ggcaggggga ctgtctggat    120
ggcaggggtc ctcaaaaatg ccactgtcac tgccaggaaa tgcttctgag cagtacacct    180
cattgggatc aatgaaaagc ttcaagaaat cttcaggctc actctcttga aggccggaa    240
cctctggagg ggggcagtgg aatcccagct ccaggacgga tctgtctgaa aagatattct    300
c                                                                    301
  
```

<210> 252
 <211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 252

gcaaccaatc actctgtttc acgtgacttt tatcaccata caatttgtgg catttctctca	60
ttttctacat tgtagaatca agagtgtaaa taaatgtata tcgatgtctt caagaatata	120
tcatttcttt ttacttagga acccattcaa aatataagtc aagaatctta atatcaacaa	180
atatatcaag caaactggaa ggcagaataa ctaccataat ttagtataag taccctaaagt	240
tttataaatc aaaagcccta atgataacca tttttagaat tcaatcatca ctgtagaatc	300
a	301

<210> 253

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 253

ttccctaaga agatgttatt ttgttgggtt ttgttcccc tccatctcga ttctcgtacc	60
caactaaaaa aaaaaataa agaaaaaatg tgctgcgttc tgaaaaataa ctcttagct	120
tggtctgatt gttttcagac cttaaaatat aaacttgttt cacaagcttt aatccatgtg	180
gatttttttt cttagagaac cacaaaacat aaaaggagca agtcggactg aatacctgtt	240
tccatagtgc ccacagggtg ttctcacat ttttccata ggaaaatgct ttttcccaag	300
g	301

<210> 254

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 254

cgctgcgcct ttcccttggg ggagggggcaa ggccagaggg ggtccaagtg cagcacgagg	60
aacttgacca attcccttga agcgggtggg ttaaaccctg taaatgggaa caaatcccc	120
ccaaatctct tcatcttacc ctggtggact cctgactgta gaattttttg gttgaaacaa	180
gaaaaaaata aagcttttga cttttcaagg ttgcttaaca ggtactgaaa gactggcctc	240
acttaactg agccaggaaa agctgcagat ttattaatgg gtgtgttagt gtgcagtgcc	300
t	301

<210> 255

<211> 302

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 255

agcttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt ttcattaaaa aatagtgtct tttattataa	60
attactgaaa tgtttctttt ctgaatataa atataaatat gtgcaaagt ttgacttgat	120
tgggattttt ttgagttctt caagcatctc ctaataacct caaggcctg agtagggggg	180
aggaaaaagg actggaggtg gaatctttat aaaaaacaag agtgattgag gcagattgta	240
aacattatta aaaaacaaga aacaaacaaa aaaaatagaga aaaaaaccac cccaacacac	300
aa	302

<210> 256

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 256

gttccagaaa acattgaagg tggcttccca aagtctaact agggataccc cctctagcct	60
aggacctcc tccccacacc tcaatccacc aaaccatcca taatgcaccc agataggccc	120
acccccaaaa gcctggacac cttgagcaca cagttatgac caggacagac tcctctctat	180
aggcaaatag ctgctggcaa actggcatta cctggtttgt ggggatgggg gggcaagtgt	240
gtggcctctc ggcctgggta gcaagaacat tcagggtagg cctaagttan tcgtgttagt	300
t	301

<210> 257

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 257

gttgtggagg aactctggct tgctcattaa gtcctactga ttttactat cccctgaatt	60
tccccactta ttttgcctt tcactatcgc aggccttaga agaggtctac ctgcctccag	120
tcttacctag tccagtctac cccctggagt tagaatggcc atcctgaagt gaaaagtaat	180
gtcacattac tcccttcagt gatttcttgt agaagtgcc atccctgaat gccaccaaga	240
tcttaattct cactcttta atcttatctc tttgactcct ctttacaccg gagaaggctc	300
c	301

<210> 258

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 258

cagcagtagt agatgccgta tgccagcacg cccagcactc ccaggatcag caccagcacc	60
agggggccag ccaccaggcg cagaagcaag ataaacagta ggctcaagac cagagccacc	120
cccagggcaa caagaatcca ataccaggac tgggcaaaat cttcaaagat cttacactg	180
atgtctcggg cattgaggct gtcaataana cgctgatccc ctgctgtatg gtggtgtcat	240
tgggtatccc tgggagcgcc ggtggagtaa cgttggtcca tggaaagcag cgcccacaac	300
t	301

<210> 259

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 259

```

tcatatatgc aaacaaatgc agactangcc tcaggcagag actaaaggac atctcttggg      60
gtgtcctgaa gtgatttgga cccctgaggg cagacaccta agtaggaatc ccagtgggaa      120
gcaaagccat aaggaagccc aggattcctt gtgatcagga agtgggccag gaaggtctgt      180
tccdgctcac atctcatctg catgcagcac ggaccggatg cgcccactgg gtcttggctt      240
ccctcccatc ttctcaagca gtgtccttgt tgagccattt gcctccttgg ctccaggtgg      300
c

```

```

<210> 260
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 260
ttttttttct ccctaaggaa aaagaaggaa caagtctcat aaaaccaaat aagcaatgg      60
aaggtgtctt aacttgaaaa agattaggag tcaactggtt acaagttata attgaatgaa      120
agaactgtaa cagccacagt tggccatttc atgccaatgg cagcaaacia caggattaac      180
tagggcaaaa taaataagtg tgtggaagcc ctgataagtg cttaataaac agactgattc      240
actgagacat cagtacctgc ccgggcggcc gctcgagccg aattctgcag atatccatca      300
c

```

```

<210> 261
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 261
aaatattcga gcaaatcctg taactaatgt gtctccataa aaggctttga actcagtga      60
tctgcttcca tccacgattc tagcaatgac ctctcggaca tcaaagctec tcttaagggt      120
agcaccaact attccataca attcatcagc aggaataaaa ggctcttcag aaggttcaat      180
ggtgacatcc aatttcttct gataatttag attcctcaca accttcctag ttaagtgaag      240
ggcatgatga tcatccaaag ccagtggtc acttactcca gactttctgc aatgaagatc      300
a

```

```

<210> 262
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 262
gaggagagcc tggtacagca tttgtaagca cagaatactc caggagtatt tgtaattgtc      60
tgtgagcttc ttgccgaag tctctcagaa atttaaaaag atgcaaatec ctgagtcacc      120
cctagacttc ctaaaccaga tcctctgggg ctggaacctg gcactctgca tttgtaatga      180
gggctttctg gtgcacacct aattttgtgc atctttgccc taaatcctgg attagtgcoc      240
catcattacc cccacattat aatgggatag attcagagca gatactctcc agcaaagaat      300
c

```

```

<210> 263
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 263

tttagcttgt	ggtaaatgac	tcacaaaact	gattttaaaa	tcaagttaat	gtgaattttg	60 -
aaaattacta	cttaatccta	attcacaata	acaatggcat	taaggtttga	cttgagttgg	120
ttcttagtat	tatttatggg	aaataggctc	ttaccacttg	caaataactg	gccacatcat	180
taatgactga	cttcccagta	aggctctcta	aggggtaagt	angaggatcc	acaggatttg	240
agatgctaag	gccccagaga	tcgtttgatc	caaccctctt	attttcagag	gggaaaatgg	300
g						301

<210> 264

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 264

aaagacgtta	aaccactcta	ctaccacttg	tggaaactctc	aaagggtaaa	tgacaaaasc	60
aatgaatgac	tctaaaaaca	atattttacat	ttaatggttt	gtagacaata	aaaaaacaag	120
gtggatagat	ctagaattgt	aacattttta	gaaaaccata	scatttgaca	gatgagaaag	180
ctcaattata	gatgcaaagt	tataactaaa	ctactatagt	agtaaagaaa	tacatttcac	240
acccttcata	taaattcact	atcttggctt	gaggcactcc	ataaaatgta	tcacgtgcat	300
a						301

<210> 265

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 265

tgcccaagtt	atgtgtaagt	gtatccgcac	ccagaggtaa	aactacaactg	tcattcttctg	60
cttcttctga	cgcagtattt	cttctctggg	gagaagccgg	gaagtcttct	cctggctcta	120
catattcttg	gaagtctcta	atcaactttt	gttccatttg	tttcatttct	tcaggaggga	180
ttttcagttt	gtcaacatgt	tctctaacaa	cacttgccca	tttctgtaaa	gaatccaaag	240
cagtccaagg	ctttgacatg	tcaacaacca	gcataactag	agtatccttc	agagatacgg	300
c						301

<210> 266

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 266

taccgtctgc	ctttcctccc	atccaggcca	tctgcgaatc	tacatgggtc	ctectatttcg	60
acaccagatc	actctttcct	ctaccacag	gcttgctatg	agcaagagac	acaacctcct	120
ctcttctgtg	ttccagcttc	ttttctgtt	cttccacccc	cttaagtctt	attcctgggg	180
atagagacac	caatacccat	aacctctctc	ctaagcctcc	ttataaccca	gggtgcacag	240
cacagactcc	tgacaactgg	taaggccaat	gaactgggag	ctcacagctg	gctgtgcctg	300
a						301

<210> 267

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 267

aaagagcaca	ggccagctca	gcctgccctg	gccatctaga	ctcagcctgg	ctccatgggg	60
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	----

```

gttctcagtg ctgagtcctat ccaggaaaag ctcacctaga ccttctgagg ctgaatcttc      120
atcctcacag gcagcttctg agagcctgat attcctagcc ttgatggtct ggagtaaagc      180
ctcattctga ttcctctect tcttttcttt caagttggct ttcctcacat ccctctgttc      240
aattcgcttc agcttgtctg ctttagccct catttccaga agcttcttct ctttggcatt      300 -
t                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 268
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 268
aatgtctcac tcaactactt cccagcctac cgtggcctaa ttctgggagt tttcttctta      60
gatcttggga gagctgggtc ttctaaggag aaggaggaag gacagatgta accttggatc      120
tcgaagagga agtctaattg aagtaattag tcaacggtcc ttgtttagac tcttgggaata      180
tgctgggtgg ctgagtgagc ctttttggag aaagcaagta ttattcttaa ggagtaaoca      240
cttccattg ttctactttc taccatcatc aattgtatat tatgtattct ttggagaact      300
a                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 269
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 269
taacaatata cactagctat ctttttaact gtccatcatt agcaccaatg aagattcaat      60
aaaattacct ttattcacac atctcaaaac aattctgcaa attcttagtg aagtttaact      120
atagtcacag acctaaata ttcacattgt tttctatgtc tactgaaaat aagttcacta      180
cttttctgga tattctttac aaaatcttat taaaattcct ggtattatca cccccaatta      240
tacagtagca caaccacctt atgtagtttt tacatgatag ctctgtagaa gtttcacatc      300
t                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 270
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 270
cattgaagag cttttgcgaa acatcagaac acaagtgttt ataaaattaa ttaagcctta      60
cacaagaata catattcctt ttatttctaa ggagttaaac atagatgtag ctgatgtgga      120
gagcttgctg gtgcagtgca tattggataa cactattcat ggccgaattg atcaagtcaa      180
ccaactcctt gaactggatc atcagaagaa ggggtgtgca cgatatactg cactagataa      240
tggaccaacc aactaaattc tctcaccagg ctgtatcagt aaactggctt aacagaaaac      300
a                                                                                   301

```

```

<210> 271
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 271

```

aaaaggttct cataagatta acaattttaa taaatatttg atagaacatt ctttctcatt    60
tttatagctc atcttttaggg ttgatattca gttcatgctt cccttgctgt tcttgatcca    120
gaattgcaat cacttcatca gcctgtattc gctccaattc tctataaagt ggggtccaagg    180
tgaaccacag agccacagca cacctctttc ccttggtgac tgccttcacc ccatganggt    240
tctctcctcc agatganaac tgatcatgcg cccacatttt ggggttttata gaagcagtca    300
c

```

301

<210> 272

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 272

```

taaattgcta agccacagat aacaccaatc aaatggaaca aatcactgtc ttcaaagtgc    60
ttatcagaaa accaaatgag cctggaatct tcataatacc taaacatgcc gtatttagga    120
tccaataatt ccctcatgat gagcaagaaa aattctttgc gcacccctcc tgcattccaca    180
gcattcttct caacaaatat aaccttgagt ggcttcttgt aatctatgtt ctttggtttc    240
ctaaggactt ccattgcata tctacaata ttttctctac gcaccactag aattaagcag    300
g

```

301

<210> 273

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 273

```

acatgtgtgt atgtgtatct ttgggaaaan aanaagacat cttgtttayt atttttttgg    60
agagangctg ggacatggat aatcacwtaa tttgctayta tyactttaat ctgactygaa    120
gaaccgtcta aaaataaaat ttaccatgtc dtatattcct tatagtatgc ttatttcacc    180
ttytttctgt ccagagagag tatcagtgc ananatttma ggggtgaamac atgmattggt    240
gggacttnty ttacngagm accctgcccg sgcgcctcgc makcngantt ccgcsananc    300
t

```

301

<210> 274

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 274

```

cttatatact ctttctcaga ggcaaaagag gagatgggta atgtagacaa ttctttgagg    60
aacagtaaat gattattaga gagaangaat ggaccaagga gacagaaatt aacttgtaaa    120
tgattctctt tggaaatctga atgagatcaa gaggccagct ttagcttgtg gaaaagtcca    180
tctaggtagt gttgcattct cgtcttcttt tctgcagtag ataatgaggt aaccgaaggc    240
aattgtgctt cttttgataa gaagctttct tggatcatatc aggaaattcc aganaaagtc    300

```


c

301

<210> 275
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 275

tcggtgtcag cagcacgtgg cattgaacat tgcaatgtgg agcccaaacc acagaaaatg	60
gggtgaaatt ggccaacttt ctattaactt atgttggcaa ttttgccacc aacagtaagc	120
tgcccttct aataaaagaa aattgaaagg tttctcacta aacggaatta agtagtggag	180
tcaagagact ccaggcctc agcgtacctg cccgggcggc cgctcgaagc cgaattctgc	240
agatatccat cacactggcg gncgctcgan catgcatcta gaaggncaa ttcgcctat	300
a	301

<210> 276
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 276

tgtaacacata ctcaataaat aaatgactgc atttgtggtat tattactata ctgattatat	60
ttatcatgtg acttctaatt agaaaatgta tccaaaagca aaacagcaga tatacaaaat	120
taaagagaca gaagatagac attaacagat aaggcaactt atacattgag aatccaaatc	180
caatacattt aaacatttgg gaaatgaggg ggacaaatgg aagccagatc aaatttgtgt	240
aaaactattc agtatgtttc ccttgcttca tgtctgagaa ggctctcctt caatggggat	300
g	301

<210> 277
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 277

tttgttgatg tcagtatttt attacttgcg ttatgagtgc tcacctggga aattctaaag	60
atacagagga cttggaggaa gcagagcaac tgaatttaat ttaaaagaag gaaaacattg	120
gaatcatggc actcctgata ctttcccaaa tcaacactct caatgcccca ccctcgctct	180
caccatagtg gggagactaa agtggccacg gatttgacct angtgtgcag tgcgttctga	240
gttcnctgtc gattacatct gaccagtctc cttttccga agtcnctocg ttcaatcttg	300
c	301

<210> 278
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 278

taccactaca ctccagcctg ggcaacagag caagacctgt ctcaaagcat aaaatggaat	60
aacatatcaa atgaaacagg gaaaatgaag ctgacaattt atggaagcca gggcttgtca	120
cagtctctac tgttattatg cattacctgg gaatttatat aagcccttaa taataatgcc	180
aatgaacatc tcatgtgtgc tcacaatgtt ctggcactat tataagtgtc tcacagggtt	240
tatgtgttct tcgtaacttt atggantagg tactcggccg cgaacacgct aagccgaatt	300
c	301

<210> 279

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(301)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 279

aaagcaggaa tgacaaagct tgcttttctg gtatgttcta ggtgtattgt gacttttact	60
gttatattaa ttgccaatat aagtaaatat agattatata tgtatagtgt ttcacaaagc	120
ttagaccttt accttccagc caccacacag tgcttgatat ttcagagtca gtcattgggt	180
atacatgtgt agttccaaag cacataagct agaanaanaa atatttctag ggagcactac	240
catctgtttt cacatgaaat gccacacaca tagaactcca acatcaattt cattgcacag	300
a	301

<210> 280

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 280

ggtactggag ttttctctcc ctgtgaaaac gtaactactg ttgggagtga attgaggatg	60
tagaaagggt gtggaaccaa attgtggtca atggaaatag gagaatatgg ttctcactct	120
tgagaaaaaa acctaaagt agcccaggta gttgcctgta acttcagttt ttctgcctgg	180
gtttgatata gtttagggtt ggggttagat taagatctaa attacatcag gacaaagaga	240
cagactatta actccacagt taattaagga ggtatgttcc atgtttattt gttaaagcag	300
t	301

<210> 281

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 281

aggtacaaga aggggaatgg gaaagagctg ctgctgtggc attgttcaac ttggatatcc	60
gccgagcaat ccaaatcctg aatgaagggg catcttctga aaaaggagat ctgaatctca	120
atgtggtagc aatggcttta tcgggttata cggatgagaa gaactccctt tggagagaaa	180
tgtgtagcac actgcgatta cagctaaata acccgatttt gtgtgtcatg tttgcatttc	240

tgacaagtga aacaggatct tacgatggag ttttgtatga aaacaaagt gtagtacctc 300
g 301

<210> 282
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 282
caggtactac agaattaaaa tactgacaag caagtagttt cttggcgtgc acgaattgca 60
tccagaaccc aaaaattaag aaattcaaaa agacattttg tgggcacctg ctagcacaga 120
agcgcagaag caaagcccag gcagaacccat gctaacccta cagctcagcc tgcacagaag 180
cgcagaagca aagcccaggc agaaccatgc taaccttaca gctcagcctg cacagaagcg 240
cagaagcaaa gcccaggcag aacatgctaa ccttacagct cagcctgcac agaagcacag 300
a 301

<210> 283
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 283
atctgtatag ggcagacaaa ctttatarag tgtagagagg tgagcgaaag gatgcaaaag 60
cactttgagg gctttataat aatatgctgc ttgaaaaaaa aaatgtgtag ttgatactca 120
gtgcatctcc agacatagta aggggttgct ctgaccaatc aggtgatcat tttttctatc 180
acttcccagg ttttatgcaa aaattttggt aaattctata atgggtgatat gcatctttta 240
ggaaacatat acatttttaa aaatctattt tatgtaagaa ctgacagacg aatttgcttt 300
g 301

<210> 284
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 284
caggtacaaa acgctattaa gtggcttaga atttgaacat ttgtggtctt tatttacttt 60
gcttcgtgtg tgggcaaagc aacatcttcc ctaaataat attaccaaga aaagcaagaa 120
gcagattagg tttttgacaa aacaaacagg ccaaaagggg gctgacctgg agcagagcat 180
ggtagagagg aaggcatgag agggcaagtt tggtgtggac agatctgtgc ctactttatt 240
actggagtaa aagaaaacaa agttcattga tgtcgaagga tatatacagt gttagaaatt 300
a 301

<210> 285
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 285
acatcaccat gatcggatcc cccaccatt atacgttgta tgtttacata aatactcttc 60
aatgatcatt agtgttttta aaaaaatact gaaaactcct tctgcatccc aatctctaac 120

caggaaagca aatgctatctt acagacctgc aagccctccc tcaaacnaaa ctatttctgg 180
attaaatatg tctgacttct tttgaggcca cagcactagg caaatgctat ttacgatctg 240
caaaagctgt ttgaagagtc aaagccccc tgtgaacacg atttctggac cctgtaacag 300
t 301

<210> 286
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 286
taccactgca ttccagcctg ggtgacagag tgagactccg tctccaaaaa aaacttttgc 60
tgtatattat ttttgcccta cagtggatca ttctagtagg aaaggacagt aagatttttt 120
atcaaaatgt gtcattgccag taagagatgt tatattcttt tctcatttct tccccaccca 180
aaaataagct accatatagc ttataagtct caaatttttg ccttttacta aaatgtgatt 240
gtttctgttc attgtgtatg cttcatcacc tatattaggg aaattccatt ttttcccttg 300
t 301

<210> 287
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 287
tacagatctg ggaactaaat attaaaaatg agtgtggctg gatatatgga gaatgttggg 60
cccagaagga acgtagagat cagatattac aacagctttg ttttgagggt tagaaatatg 120
aaatgatttg gttatgaacg cacagttagg gcagcagggc cagaatcctg accctctgcc 180
ccgtgggtat ctctcccca gcttggtgc ctcattgtat cacagtattc cattttgttt 240
gttgcattgc ttgtgaagcc atcaagattt tctcgtctgt tttcctctca ttggaatgc 300
t 301

<210> 288
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 288
gtacacctaa ctgcaaggac agctgaggaa tgtaatgggc agccgctttt aaagaagtag 60
agtcaatagg aagacaaatt ccagttccag ctcagtctgg gtatctgcaa agctgcaaaa 120
gatctttaaa gacaatttca agagaatatt tccttaaagt tggcaatttg gagatcatal 180
aaaagcatct gcttttgtga tttaatttag ctcattctgg cactggaaga atccaaacag 240
tctgccttaa ttttgatga atgcatgatg gaaattcaat aatttagaaa gttaaaaaaa 300
a 301

<210> 289
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 289

```

ggtagactgt ttccatgtta tgtttctaca cattgctacc tcagtgtcc tggaaactta      60
gcttttgatg tctccaagta gtccaccttc atttaactct ttgaaactgt atcatctttg      120
ccaagtaaga gtggtggcct atttcagctg ctttgacaaa atgactggct cctgacttaa      180
cgttctataa atgaatgtgc tgaagcaaag tgcccatggg ggcggcgaan aagagaaaga      240
tgtgttttgt tttggactct ctgtgggtccc ttccaatgct gtgggtttcc aaccagnnga      300
a                                                                              301

```

```

<210> 290
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 290
acactgagct cttcttgata aatatacaga atgcttggca tatacaagat tctatactac      60
tgactgatct gttcatttct ctccagctc ttaccccaaa aagcttttcc accctaagtg      120
ttctgacctc cttttctaata cacagtaggg atagaggcag anccacctac aatgaacatg      180
gagttctatc aagaggcaga aacagcacag aatcccagtt ttaccattcg ctagcagtgc      240
tgccttgaac aaaaacattt ctccatgtct cttttcttc atgcctcaag taacagttag      300
a                                                                              301

```

```

<210> 291
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<400> 291
caggtaccaa tttcttctat cctagaaaca tttcatttta tgttgttgaa acataacaac      60
tatatcagct agattttttt tctatgcttt acctgctatg gaaaatttga cacattctgc      120
tttactcttt tgtttatagg tgaatcacia aatgtatttt tatgtattct gtagtccaat      180
agccatggct gtttacttca tttaatttat ttagcataaa gacattatga aaaggoccaa      240
acatgagctt cacttcccca ctaactaatt agcatctgtt atttcttaac cgtaatgcct      300
a                                                                              301

```

```

<210> 292
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 292
accttttagt agtaatgtct aataataaat aagaaatcaa ttttataagg tccatatagc      60
tgtattaaat aatttttaag tttaaaagat aaaataccat cattttaaat gttgggtattc      120
aaaaccaaag natataaccg aaaggaaaaa cagatgagac ataaatgat ttgcnagatg      180
ggaaatatag tasttyatga atgttnatta aattocagtt ataatagtgg ctacacactc      240
tcactacaca cacagacccc acagtccat atgccacaaa cacatttcca taacttgaaa      300
a                                                                              301

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<210> 293
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 293
ggtaccaagt gctgggtgcc gctgtgtacc tgtttctcact gaaaagtctg gctaattgctc 60
ttgtgtagtc acttctgatt ctgacaatca atcaatcaat ggcctagagc actgactgtt 120
aacacaaacg tcactagcaa agtagcaaca gctttaagtc taaatacaaa gctgttctgt 180
gtgagaattt tttaaaaggc tacttgtata ataacccttg tcatttttaa tgtacctcgg 240
ccgcgaccac gctaagccga attctgcaga tatccatcac actggcgggc gctcgagcat 300
g 301

<210> 294
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(301)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 294
tgaccataa caatatacac tagctatctt tttactgtc catcattagc accaatgaag 60
attcaataaa attaccttta ttcaacatc tcaaaacaat tctgcaaatt cttagtgaag 120
tttaactata gtcacaganc ttaaattatc acattgtttt ctatgtctac tgaaaataag 180
ttcactactt ttctgggata ttctttacaa aatcttatta aaattcctgg tattatcacc 240
cccaattata cagtagcaca accaccttat gtagttttta catgatagct ctgtagaggt 300
t 301

<210> 295
<211> 305
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 295
gtactctttc tctccctccc tctgaattta attctttcaa cttgcaattt gcaaggatta 60
cacatttcac tgtgatgtat attgtgttgc aaaaaaaaaa gtgtctttgt ttaaaattac 120
ttggtttgtg aatccatctt gctttttccc cattggaact agtcattaac ccattctctga 180
actggtagaa aaacrtctga agagctagtc tatcagcatc tgacagggtga attggatggg 240
tctcagaacc atttcacca gacagcctgt ttctatcctg ttttaataaat tagtttgggt 300
tctct 305

<210> 296
<211> 301
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 296
aggtagctatg ggaagctgct aaaataatat ttgatagtaa aagtagtaa tgtgctatct 60
cacctagtag taaactaaaa ataaactgaa actttatgga atctgaagtt attttccttg 120
attaaataga attaataaac caatatgagg aaacatgaaa ccattgcaatc tactatcaac 180
tttgaaaaag tgattgaacg aaccacttag ctttcagatg atgaacactg ataagtcatt 240

tgtcattact ataaatttta aaatctgtta ataagatggc ctatagggag gaaaaagggg 300
 C 301

<210> 297
 <211> 300
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(300)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 297
 actgagtttt aactggacgc caagcaggca aggctggaag gttttgctct ctttgtgcta 60
 aaggttttga aaaccttgaa ggagaatcat tttgacaaga agtacttaag agtctagaga 120
 acaagangt gaaccagctg aaagctctcg ggggaanctt acatgtgttg ttaggcctgt 180
 tccatcattg ggagtgcact ggccatccct caaaatttgt ctgggctggc ctgagtggtc 240
 accgcacctc ggccgcgacc acgctaagcc gaattctgca gatatccatc acactggcgg 300

<210> 298
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien
 <220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 298
 tatgggggttt gtcacccaaa agctgatgct gagaaaggcc tccctggggc ccctcccggc 60
 ggcactctgag agacctggtg ttccagtgtt tctggaaatg ggtcccagtg ccgocggctg 120
 tgaagctctc agatcaatca cgggaagggc ctggcggtgg tggccacctg gaaccaacct 180
 gtctgtctg ttacatttc actaycaggt tttctctggg cattacnatt tgttccoccta 240
 caacagtgac ctgtgcattc tgctgtggcc tgctgtgtct gcaggtggct ctcagcgagg 300
 t 301

<210> 299
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 299
 gttttgagac ggagtttcac tcttgttgcc cagactggac tgcaatggca gggctctctgc 60
 tcaactgcacc ctctgcctcc caggttcgag caattctcct gcctcagcct ccaggttagc 120
 tgggattgca ggctcacgcc accataccca gctaattttt ttgtattttt agtagagacg 180
 gagtttcgcc atgttgcca gctggtctca aactcctgac ctcaagcgac ctgcctgcct 240
 cggcctccca aagtgtgga attataggca tgagtcaaca cgccagcct aaagatattt 300
 t 301

<210> 300
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 300

attcagtttt atttgctgcc ccagtatctg taaccaggag tgccacaaaa tcttgccaga	60
tatgtcccac acccactggg aaaggctccc acctggctac ttctctatc agctgggtca	120
gctgcattcc acaaggttct cagcctaag agtttcacta cctgccagtc tcaaaactta	180
gtaaagcaag accatgacat tccccacgg aaatcagagt ttgccccacc gtcttggtac	240
tataaagcct gcctctaaca gtccttgctt cttcacacca atccccgagc catcccccat	300
g	301

<210> 301

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 301

ttaaattttt gagaggataa aaaggacaaa taatctagaa atgtgtcttc ttcagtctgc	60
agaggacccc aggtctccaa gcaaccacat ggtcaagggc atgaataatt aaaagtgtgt	120
gggaactcac aaagaccctc agagctgaga caccacacac agtgggagct cacaagacc	180
ctcagagctg agacaccac aacagtggga gtcacaaaag accctcagag ctgagacacc	240
cacaacagca cctcgttcag ctgccacatg tgtgaataag gatgcaatgt ccagaagtgt	300
t	301

<210> 302

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 302

aggtacacat ttagcttggt gtaaatgact cacaaaactg attttaaaat caagttaatg	60
tgaattttga aaattactac ttaatcctaa ttcacaataa caatggcatt aaggtttgac	120
ttgagttggt tcttagtatt atttatggta aataggctct taccacttgc aaataactgg	180
ccacatcatt aatgactgac ttcccagtaa ggctctctaa ggggtaagta ggaggatcca	240
caggatttga gatgctaagg ccccagagat cgtttgatcc aacctctta ttttcagagg	300
g	301

<210> 303

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 303

aggtaccaac tgtggaaata ggtagaggat cattttttct ttccatatca actaagttgt	60
atattgtttt ttgacagttt aacacatctt cttctgtcag agattctttc acaatagcac	120
tggctaattg aactaccgct tgcattgtaa aaatgggtgt ttgtgaaatg atcataggcc	180
agtaacgggt atgtttttct aactgatctt ttgctcgttc caaagggacc tcaagacttc	240
catcgatttt atatctgggg tctagaaaag gagttaatct gttttccctc ataaattcac	300
c	301

<210> 304

<211> 301

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 304

acatggatgt tattttgcag actgtcaacc tgaatttgta ttgcttgac attgccta	60
--	----

tattagtttc agtttcagct taccacttt ttgtctgcaa catgcaraas agacagtgcc 120
 ctttttagtg tatcatatca ggaatcatct cacattgggt tgtgccatta ctgggtgcagt 180
 gactttcagc cacttgggta aggtggagtt ggccatatgt ctccactgca aaattactga 240
 ttttcctttt gtaattaata agtgtgtgtg tgaagattct ttgagatgag gtatatactc 300
 c 301

<210> 305
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(301)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 305
 gangtacagc gtggtcaagg taacaagaag aaaaaaatgt gagtggcatc ctgggatgag 60
 cagggggaca gacctggaca gacacgttgt catttgctgc tgtgggtagg aaaatgggcg 120
 taaaggagga gaaacagata caaatctcc aactcagtat taaggatttc tcatgcctag 180
 aatattggta gaaacaagaa tacattcata tggcaaataa ctaaccatgg tggacaacaaa 240
 ttctgggatt taagttggat accaangaaa ttgtattaaa agagctgttc atggaataag 300
 a 301

<210> 306
 <211> 8
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 306
 Val Leu Gly Trp Val Ala Glu Leu
 1 5

<210> 307
 <211> 637
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 307
 acagggrratg aagggaagg gagaggatga ggaagceccc ctggggattt ggtttgggtcc 60
 ttgtgatcag gtggtctatg gggcttatcc ctacaaagaa gaatccagaa ataggggcac 120
 attgaggaat gatacttgag cccaaagagc attcaatcat tgttttattt gocttmtttt 180
 cacaccattg gtgagggagg gattaccacc ctgggggtat gaagatgggt gaacacocca 240
 cacatagcac cggagatatg agatcaacag tttcttagcc atagagattc acagcccaga 300
 gcaggaggac gcttgcacac catgcaggat gacatggggg atgcgctcgg gattggtgtg 360
 aagaagcaag gactgttaga ggcaggcttt atagtaacaa gacggtgggg caaactctga 420
 tttccgtggg ggaatgtcat ggtcttgctt tactaagttt tgagactggc aggtagtga 480
 actcattagg ctgagaacct tgtggaatgc acttgaccca sctgatagag gaagtagcca 540
 ggtggggacc tttcccagtg ggtgtgggac atatctggca agattttgtg gcactcctgg 600
 ttacagatac tggggcagca aataaaactg aatcttg 637

<210> 308
 <211> 647
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(647)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 308

acgattttca	ttatcatgta	aatcgggtca	ctcaaggggc	caaccacagc	tgggagccac	60
tgctcagggg	aaggttcata	tgggactttc	tactgcccaa	ggttctatac	aggatataaa	120
ggngcctcac	agtatagatc	tggtagcaaa	gaagaagaaa	caaacactga	tctctttctg	180
ccaccctct	gaccctttgg	aactcctctg	accctttaga	acaagcctac	ctaatatctg	240
ctagagaaaa	gaccaacaac	ggcctcaaag	gatctcttac	catgaaggtc	tcagctaatt	300
cttgggctaag	atgtgggttc	cacattaggt	tctgaatatg	gggggaaggg	tcaatttgct	360
cattttgtgt	gtggataaag	tcaggatgcc	cagggggccag	agcagggggc	tgcttgcttt	420
gggaacaatg	gctgagcata	taaccatagg	ttatggggaa	caaaacaaca	tcaaagtcac	480
tgtatcaatt	gccatgaaga	cttgagggac	ctgaatctac	cgattcatct	taaggcagca	540
ggaccagttt	gagtggcaac	aatgcagcag	cagaatcaat	ggaaacaaca	gaatgattgc	600
aatgtccttt	tttttctcct	gcttctgact	tgataaaagg	ggaccgt		647

<210> 309

<211> 460

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 309

actttatagt	ttaggctgga	cattggaaaa	aaaaaaaaagc	cagaacaaca	tgtgatagat	60
aatatgattg	gctgcacact	tccagactga	tgaatgatga	acgtgatgga	ctattgtatg	120
gagcacatct	tcagcaagag	ggggaaatac	tcatcatttt	tggccagcag	ttgtttgatc	180
accaaacatc	atgccagaat	actcagcaaa	ccttcttagc	tcttgagaag	tcaaagtcg	240
gggggaattta	ttcctggcaa	ttttaattgg	actccttatg	tgagagcagc	ggctaccag	300
ctgggggtggt	ggagcgaacc	cgtcactagt	ggacatgcag	tggcagagct	cctggtaacc	360
acctagagga	atacacaggc	acatgtgtga	tgccaagcgt	gacacctgta	gcactcaaat	420
ttgtcttgtt	tttgtctttc	ggtgtgtaag	attcttaagt			460

<210> 310

<211> 539

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 310

acgggactta	tcaaataaag	ataggaaaag	aagaaaactc	aaatattata	ggcagaaatg	60
ctaaagggtt	taaaatatgt	caggattgga	agaaggcatg	gataaagaac	aaagttcagt	120
taggaaagag	aaacacagaa	ggaagagaca	caataaaagt	cattatgtat	tctgtgagaa	180
gtcagacagt	aagattttgt	ggaaatgggt	tggtttgttg	tatggtatgt	attttagcaa	240
taatctttat	ggcagagaaa	gctaaaatcc	tttagcttgc	gtgaatgata	acttgctgaa	300
ttcctcaagg	taggcatgat	gaaggagggt	ttagaggaga	cacagacaca	atgaactgac	360
ctagatagaa	agccttagta	tactcagcta	ggaatagtga	ttctgagggc	acactgtgac	420
atgattatgt	cattacatgt	atggtagtga	tggggatgat	aggaagggaag	aacttatggc	480
atattttcac	ccccacaaaa	gtcagttaaa	tattggggaca	ctaaccatcc	aggtcaaga	539

<210> 311

<211> 526

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(526)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 311

caaatttgag ccaatgacat agaattttac aaatcaagaa gcttattctg gggccatttc	60
ttttgacgtt ttctctaaac tactaaagag gcattaatga tccataaatt atattatcta	120
catttacagc atttaaaatg tggtcagcat gaaatattag ctacagggga agctaaataa	180
attaaacatg gaataaagat ttgtccttaa atataatcta caagaagact ttgatatttg	240
tttttcacaa gtgaagcatt cttataaagt gtcataacct ttttggggaa actatgggaa	300
aaaatgggga aactctgaag ggttttaagt atcttacctg aagctacaga ctccataacc	360
tctctttaca gggagctcct gcagccctta cagaaatgag tggctgagat tcttgattgc	420
acagcaagag cttctcatct aaacccttc cctttttagt atctgtgtat caagtataaa	480
agttctataa actgtagtnt acttatttta atccccaaag cacagt	526

<210> 312
 <211> 500
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(500)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 312

cctctctctc cccaccccct gactctagag aactggggtt tctcccagta ctccagcaat	60
tcattttctga aagcagttga gccactttat tccaaagtac actgcagatg ttcaaactct	120
ccattttctc ttcccttcca cctgccagtt ttgctgactc tcaacttgtc atgagtgtaa	180
gcattaagga cattatgctt cttcgattct gaagacaggc cctgctcatg gatgactctg	240
gcttcttagg aaaatatatt tcttccaaaa tcagtaggaa atctaaactt atcccccttt	300
tgcagatgtc tagcagcttc agacatttgg ttaagaacct atgggaaaaa aaaaaatcct	360
tgctaagtgt gtttctcttg taaaccanga ttcttatttg nctggatatg aatatcagct	420
ctgaacgtgt ggtaaagatt tttgtgtttg aatataggag aaatcagttt gctgaaaagt	480
tagtcttaat tatctattgg	500

<210> 313
 <211> 718
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(718)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 313

ggagatttgt gtggtttgca gccgagggag accaggaaga tctgcatggt gggaaggacc	60
tgatgataca gaggtgagaa ataagaaagg ctgctgactt taccatctga ggccacacat	120
ctgctgaaat ggagataatt aacatcacta gaaacagcaa gatgacaata taatgtctaa	180
gtagtgaacat gtttttgcac atttccagcc cttttaaata tccacacaca caggaagcac	240
aaaaggaagc acagagatcc ctgggagaaa tgcccggccg ccatcttggg tcatcgatga	300
gcctcgccct gtgcctgntc ccgcttgtag gggaaggaca ttagaaaaatg aattgatgtg	360
ttccttaaag gatggcagga aaacagatcc tgttgtggat atttatttga acgggattac	420

agatttgaaa tgaagtcaca aagtgagcat taccaatgag aggaaaacag acgagaaaat	480
cttgatgggt cacaagacat gcaacaaaca aaatggaata ctgtgatgac acgagcagcc	540
aactggggag gagataccac ggggcagagg tcaggattct ggccctgctg cctaactgtg	600
cgttatacca atcatttcta tttctaccct caaacaagct gtngaataatc tgacttacgg	660
ttcttntggc ccacattttc atnatccacc cntctntttt aannttantc caaantgt	718

<210> 314

<211> 358

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 314

gtttatttac attacagaaa aaacatcaag acaatgtata ctatttcaaa tatatccata	60
cataatcaaa tatagctgta gtacatgttt tcattgggtg agattaccac aaatgcaagg	120
caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattctt ttgtctataa tactgtattg ttagtccaa	180
gctctcggtg gtccagccac tgtgaaacat gtcctcttta gattaacctc gtggacgctc	240
ttgttgatt gctgaactgt agtgcctgt attttgtctc tgtctgtgaa ttctgttgct	300
tctggggcat ttccttgta tgcagaggac caccacacag atgacagcaa tctgaatt	358

<210> 315

<211> 341

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 315

taccacctcc ccgctggcac tgatgagccg catcaccatg gtcaccagca ccatgaaggc	60
ataggtgatg atgaggacat ggaatgggcc cccaaggatg gtctgtccaa agaagcgagt	120
gacccccatt ctgaagatgt ctggaacctc taccagcagg atgatgatag cccaatgac	180
agtcaccagc tccccgacca gccggatata gtccttaggg gtcattgtagg ettcctgaag	240
tagcttctgc tgtaagaggg tgtgtccccg ggggctcgtg cggttattgg tctgggctt	300
gagggggcgg tagatgcagc acatggtgaa gcagatgatg t	341

<210> 316

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 316

agactgggca agactcttac gccccacact gcaatttggt cttgttgccg tatccattta	60
tgtgggcctt tctcgagttt ctgattataa acaccactgg agcgatgtgt tgactggact	120
cattcagggg gctctggttg caatattagt t	151

<210> 317

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 317

agaactagtg gatcctaata aaataacctg aacatatatt ggcatttata aatggctcaa	60
atcttcattt atctctggcc ttaaccctgg ctctgaggc tgcggccagc agatcccagg	120
ccagggctct gttcttgcca cacctgcttg a	151

<210> 318

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 318

actggtggga ggcgctgttt agttggctgt tttcagaggg gtctttcgga gggacctcct	60
gctgcagget ggagtgtctt tttcctggc gggagaccgc acattccact gctgaggctg	120
tgggggcggg ttatcaggca gtgataaaca t	151

<210> 319

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 319

aactagtgga tccagagcta taggtacagt gtgatctcag ctttgcaaac acattttcta	60
catagatagt actaggtatt aatagatatg taaagaaaga aatcacacca ttaataatgg	120
taagattggg tttatgtgat tttagtgggt a	151

<210> 320

<211> 150

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 320

aactagtgga tccactagtc cagtgtgggt gaattccatt gtgttggggg tctagatcgc	60
gagcggctgc cctttttttt tttttttttg ggggggaatt tttttttttt aatagttatt	120
gagtgttcta cagcttacag taaataccat	150

<210> 321

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 321

agcaactttg tttttcatcc aggttatattt aggcttagga tttcctctca cactgcagtt	60
taggggtggca ttgtaaccag ctatggcata ggtgttaacc aaaggctgag taaacatggg	120
tgctctgag aatcaaagt cttcatacac t	151

<210> 322

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(151)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 322

atccagcatc ttctcctgtt tcttgccctc cttttttctc ttcttasatt ctgcttgagg	60
tttgggcttg gtcagtttgc cacagggtt ggagatgggt acagtcttct ggcattcggc	120
attgtgcagg gctcgcttca nacttccagt t	151

<210> 323

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(151)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 323

tgaggacttg tktttttttt ctttattttt aatcctctta ckttgtaa atattgccta	60
nagactcant tactaccag tttgtggtt twtgggagaa atgtaactgg acagttagct	120
gttcaatyaa aaagacactt ancccatgtg g	151

<210> 324

<211> 461

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(461)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 324

acctgtgtgg aatttcagct ttctcatgc aaaaggattt tgtatccccg gcctacttga	60
agaagtggc agctaaagga atccagggtg ttggttgga tgtaatacc tttgatgaaa	120
agagttacta cgaatcccat cttggtcca gctatatcac tgacagcat gtagaagact	180
gcgaacctca cttctagact ttacgggtg gacgaaacgg gttcagaaac tgccaggggc	240
ctcatacagg gatataaaa taccctttgt gctaccagg ccctggggaa tcaggtgact	300
cacacaaatg caatagttg tcaactgcatt tttacctgaa ccaaagctaa acccggtgtt	360
gccaccatgc accatggcat gccagagttc aacactgttg ctcttgaaaa ttgggtctga	420
aaaaacgcac aagagcccct gccctgccct agctgangca c	461

<210> 325

<211> 400

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 325

acactgtttc catgttatgt ttctacacat tgctacctca gtgtcctgg aaacttagct	60
tttgatgtct ccaagtagtc cacttcatt taactcttg aaactgtatc atctttgcca	120
agtaagagt gtggcctatt tcagctgct tgacaaaatg actggctcct gacttaacgt	180
tctataaatg aatgtgctga agcaaagtgc ccattggtgg ggcgaagaag agaaagatgt	240
gttttgtttt ggactctctg tggcccttc caatgctgtg ggtttccaac caggggaagg	300
gtcccttttg cattgccaag tgccataacc atgagacta cgctaccatg gttctgcctc	360
ctggccaagc aggctggttt gcaagaatga aatgaatgat	400

<210> 326

<211> 1215

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 326

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gaactcctac accatcgggc tgggcctgca cagtcttgag gccgaccaag agccagggag	180

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ccagatggtg gaggccagcc tctccgtacg gcacccagag tacaacagac ccttgctcgc      240
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<210> 327
 <211> 220
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

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<400> 327
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Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu Gly
      35           40           45
Leu His Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val Glu
      50           55           60
Ala Ser Leu Ser Val Arg His Pro Glu Tyr Asn Arg Pro Leu Leu Ala
      65           70           75           80
Asn Asp Leu Met Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Glu Ser Val Ser Glu Ser Asp
      85           90           95
Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Ile Ala Ser Gln Cys Pro Thr Ala Gly Asn
      100          105          110
Ser Cys Leu Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Leu Leu Ala Asn Gly Arg Met Pro
      115          120          125
Thr Val Leu Gln Cys Val Asn Val Ser Val Val Ser Glu Glu Val Cys
      130          135          140
Ser Lys Leu Tyr Asp Pro Leu Tyr His Pro Ser Met Phe Cys Ala Gly
      145          150          155          160
Gly Gly Gln Asp Gln Lys Asp Ser Cys Asn Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly Pro
      165          170          175
Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Tyr Leu Gln Gly Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Lys Ala
      180          185          190
Pro Cys Gly Gln Val Gly Val Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr Asn Leu Cys Lys
      195          200          205
Phe Thr Glu Trp Ile Glu Lys Thr Val Gln Ala Ser
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<210> 328

<211> 234
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 328
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 atccgcagtg ggtgctgtca gccacacact gtttccagaa ctctacacc ategggctgg 180
 gcctgcacag tcttgaggcc gaccaagagc cagggagcca gatggtggag gccca 234

<210> 329
 <211> 77
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 329
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 Pro His Ser Gln Pro Trp Gln Ala Ala Leu Val Met Glu Asn Glu Leu
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 Phe Cys Ser Gly Val Leu Val His Pro Gln Trp Val Leu Ser Ala Thr
 35 40 45
 His Cys Phe Gln Asn Ser Tyr Thr Ile Gly Leu Gly Leu His Ser Leu
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 Glu Ala Asp Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Met Val Glu Ala
 65 70 75

<210> 330
 <211> 70
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 330
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 gctgcagcca 70

<210> 331
 <211> 22
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 331
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 1 5 10 15
 Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser
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<210> 332
 <211> 2507
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 332
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<210> 333

<211> 3030

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 333

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<210> 334

<211> 2417

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 334

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<210> 335
<211> 2984
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

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<210> 336

<211> 147

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 336

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20	25	30			
Pro Lys Gln	Pro Gln Lys	Arg Ser Arg	Ala Ala Phe	Ser His Thr	Gln
35	40	45			
Val Ile Glu	Leu Glu Arg	Lys Phe Ser	His Gln Lys	Tyr Leu Ser	Ala
50	55	60			
Pro Glu Arg	Ala His Leu	Ala Lys Asn	Leu Lys Leu	Thr Glu Thr	Gln
65	70	75		80	

Val Lys Ile Trp Phe Gln Asn Arg Arg Tyr Lys Thr Lys Arg Lys Gln
 85 90 95
 Leu Ser Ser Glu Leu Gly Asp Leu Glu Lys His Ser Ser Leu Pro Ala
 100 105 110
 Leu Lys Glu Glu Ala Phe Ser Arg Ala Ser Leu Val Ser Val Tyr Asn
 115 120 125
 Ser Tyr Pro Tyr Tyr Pro Tyr Leu Tyr Cys Val Gly Ser Trp Ser Pro
 130 135 140
 Ala Phe Trp
 145

<210> 337
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 337
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<210> 338
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 338
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 1 5

<210> 339
 <211> 318
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 339
 Met Val Glu Leu Met Phe Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Phe Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Tyr Met Ala Ala Pro Gln Ile Arg Lys Met Leu Ser Ser Gly Val
 20 25 30
 Cys Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Leu Pro Gly Lys Val Val Val Val Thr Gly
 35 40 45
 Ala Asn Thr Gly Ile Gly Lys Glu Thr Ala Lys Glu Leu Ala Gln Arg
 50 55 60
 Gly Ala Arg Val Tyr Leu Ala Cys Arg Asp Val Glu Lys Gly Glu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Val Ala Lys Glu Ile Gln Thr Thr Thr Gly Asn Gln Gln Val Leu Val
 85 90 95
 Arg Lys Leu Asp Leu Ser Asp Thr Lys Ser Ile Arg Ala Phe Ala Lys
 100 105 110
 Gly Phe Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys His Leu His Val Leu Ile Asn Asn Ala
 115 120 125
 Gly Val Met Met Cys Pro Tyr Ser Lys Thr Ala Asp Gly Phe Glu Met
 130 135 140
 His Ile Gly Val Asn His Leu Gly His Phe Leu Leu Thr His Leu Leu

145 150 155 160
 Leu Glu Lys Leu Lys Glu Ser Ala Pro Ser Arg Ile Val Asn Val Ser
 165 170 175
 Ser Leu Ala His His Leu Gly Arg Ile His Phe His Asn Leu Gln Gly
 180 185 190
 Glu Lys Phe Tyr Asn Ala Gly Leu Ala Tyr Cys His Ser Lys Leu Ala
 195 200 205
 Asn Ile Leu Phe Thr Gln Glu Leu Ala Arg Arg Leu Lys Gly Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Thr Tyr Ser Val His Pro Gly Thr Val Gln Ser Glu Leu Val
 225 230 235 240
 Arg His Ser Ser Phe Met Arg Trp Met Trp Trp Leu Phe Ser Phe Phe
 245 250 255
 Ile Lys Thr Pro Gln Gln Gly Ala Gln Thr Ser Leu His Cys Ala Leu
 260 265 270
 Thr Glu Gly Leu Glu Ile Leu Ser Gly Asn His Phe Ser Asp Cys His
 275 280 285
 Val Ala Trp Val Ser Ala Gln Ala Arg Asn Glu Thr Ile Ala Arg Arg
 290 295 300
 Leu Trp Asp Val Ser Cys Asp Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Ile Asp
 305 310 315

<210> 340

<211> 483

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 340

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 tggacactgg tgggaggcgc tgttttagttg gctgttttca gaggggtcct tcggagggac 120
 ctctgctgc aggcctggagt gtctttattc ctggcgggag accgcacatt ccaactgctga 180
 ggttgtgggg gcggtttatc aggcagtgat aaacataaga tgctatttcc ttgactccgg 240
 ccttcaattt tctctttggc tgacgacgga gtccgtgggtg tcccgatgta actgaccctt 300
 gctccaaacg tgacatcact gatgctcttc tcggggggtgc tgatggcccg cttgggtcacg 360
 tgctcaatct cgccattcga ctcttgctcc aaactgtatg aagacacctg actgcacgtt 420
 ttttctgggc ttccagaatt taaagtgaag ggcagcactc ctaagctccg actccgatgc 480
 ctg 483

<210> 341

<211> 344

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 341

ctgctgctga gtcacagatt tcattataaa tagcctccct aaggaaaata cactgaatgc 60
 tatttttact aaccattcta tttttataga aatagctgag agtttctaaa ccaactctct 120
 gctgccttac aagtattaaa tattttactt ctttcataaa agagtagctc aaaatatgca 180
 attaatttaa taatttctga tgatggtttt atctgcagta atatgtatat catctattag 240
 aatttactta atgaaaaact gaagagaaca aaatttgtaa ccactagcac ttaagtactc 300
 ctgattctta acattgtctt taatgaccac aagacaacca acag 344

<210> 342

<211> 592

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 342

acagcaaaaa	agaaactgag	aagcccaaty	tgctttcttg	ttaacatcca	cttatccaac	60
caatgtggaa	acttcttata	cttggttcca	ttatgaagtt	ggacaattgc	tgctatcaca	120
cctggcaggt	aaaccaatgc	caagagagtg	atggaaacca	ttggcaagac	tttgttgatg	180
accaggattg	gaattttata	aaaatattgt	tgatgggaag	ttgctaaagg	gtgaattact	240
tccctcagaa	gagtgtaaag	aaaagtcaga	gatgctataa	tagcagctat	tttaattggc	300
aagtgccact	gtggaaagag	ttcctgtgtg	tgctgaagtt	ctgaagggca	gtcaaattca	360
tcagcatggg	ctgtttgggtg	caaatgcaaa	agcacaggtc	tttttagcat	gctgggtctt	420
cccgtgtcct	tatgcaaata	atcgtcttct	tctaaatttc	tcctaggcct	cattttocaa	480
agttcttctt	ggtttgtgat	gtcttttctg	ctttccatta	attctataaa	atagtatggc	540
ttcagccacc	cactcttcgc	cttagcttga	ccgtgagttc	cggctgccgc	tg	592

<210> 343

<211> 382

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 343

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cttaatgttt	gtggctttct	ctccagcctc	tcttaggagg	ggtaatgggtg	gagttggcat	120
cttgtaactc	tcctttctcc	tttcttcccc	tttctctgcc	cgcctttccc	atcctgctgt	180
agacttcttg	attgtcagtc	tgtgtcacat	ccagtgattg	ctttggtttc	tgttcccttt	240
ctgactgccc	aaggggctca	gaacccagc	aatcccttcc	tttactacc	ttcttttttg	300
ggggtagttg	gaagggactg	aaattgtggg	gggaaggtag	gaggcacatc	aataaagagg	360
aaaccaccaa	gctgaaaaaa	aa				382

<210> 344

<211> 536

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 344

ctgggcctga	agctgtaggg	taaatcagag	gcaggcttct	gagtgatgag	agtcctgaga	60
caataggcca	cataaacttg	gctggatgga	acctcacaat	aagggtggta	cctcttggtt	120
gtttaggggg	atgccaaagg	taaggccagc	tcagttatat	gaagagaagc	agaacaaaca	180
agtcctttcag	agaaatggat	gcaatcagag	tgggatcccc	gtcacatcaa	ggtcacactc	240
caccttcattg	tgccatgatg	gttgccagggt	cagaaaaatc	caoccccttac	gagtgccggct	300
tcgaccctat	atcccccgcc	cgcgtccctt	tctccataaa	attcttctta	gtagctatta	360
ccttcttatt	atttgatcta	gaaattgcc	tcctttttacc	cctaccatga	gccctacaaa	420
caactaacct	gccactaata	gttatgtcat	ccctcttatt	aatcatcatc	ctagccctaa	480
gtctggccta	tgagtgacta	caaaaaggat	tagactgagc	cgaataacaa	aaaaaa	536

<210> 345

<211> 251

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 345

accttttgag	gtctctctca	ccacctccac	agccaccgtc	accgtgggat	gtgctggatg	60
tgaatgaagc	ccccatcttt	gtgcctcctg	aaaagagagt	ggaagtgtcc	gaggactttg	120
gcgtgggcca	ggaaatcaca	tcctacactg	cccaggagcc	agacacattt	atggaacaga	180
aaataacata	tcggatttgg	agagacactg	ccaactggct	ggagattaat	ccggacactg	240
gtgccatttc	c					251

<210> 346
 <211> 282
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(282)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 346
 cgcgctctctg acactgtgat catgacaggg gttcaaacag aaagtgcctg ggccctcctt 60
 ctaagtcttg ttaccaaaaa aaggaaaaag aaaagatctt ctcagttaca aattctggga 120
 agggagacta tacctggctc ttgccctaag tgagaggtct tccctccgc accaaaaaat 180
 agaaaggctt tctatttcac tggcccaggt agggggaagg agagtaactt tgagtctgtg 240
 ggtctcattt cccaaggtgc cttcaatgct catnaaaacc aa 282

<210> 347
 <211> 201
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(201)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 347
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 taaatataac ttttaaaana ntactancag cttttacctt ngctcctaaa tgcttgtaaa 120
 tctgagactg actggacca cccagacca gggcaaagat acatgttacc atatcatctt 180
 tataaagaat tttttttgt c 201

<210> 348
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 348
 ctgttaatca caacatttgt gcatcacttg tgccaagtga gaaaatgttc taaaatcaca 60
 agagagaaca gtgccagaat gaaactgacc ctaagtccca ggtgccctg ggcaggcaga 120
 aggagacact cccagcatgg aggagggttt atcttttcat cctaggtcag gtctacaatg 180
 ggggaagggt ttattataga actccaaca gccacctca ctctgccac ccacccgatg 240
 gccctgcttc c 251

<210> 349
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 349
 taaaaatcaa gccatttaat tgtatctttg aaggtaaaca atatatggga gctggatcac 60
 aacccttgag gatgccagag ctatgggtcc agaacatggt gtggtattat caacagagtt 120
 cagaaggggtc tgaactctac gtgttaccag agaacataat gcaattcatg cattccatt 180
 agcaattttg taaaatacca gaaacagacc ccaagagtct ttcaagatga ggaaaattca 240

actcctgggtt t

251

<210> 350

<211> 908

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 350

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agcccgcccg	gtgaagctcg	ctgctttccc	tacctcctta	agtgactgcc	aaacgcccac	120
cggctggaat	tgctctgggt	atgatgacag	agaaaatgat	ctcttccctc	gtgacaccaa	180
cacctgtaaa	tttgatgggg	aatgtttaag	aattggagac	actgtgactt	gcgtctgtca	240
gttcaagtgc	aacaatgact	atgtgcctgt	gtgtggctcc	aatggggaga	gctaccagaa	300
tgagtgttac	ctgacacagg	ctgcatgcaa	acagcagagt	gagatacttg	tggtgtcaga	360
aggatcatgt	gccacagtcc	atgaaggctc	tggagaaact	agtcaaaagg	agacatccac	420
ctgtgatatt	tgccagtgtg	gtgcagaatg	tgacgaagat	gccgaggatg	tctgggtgtg	480
gtgtaatat	gactgttctc	aaaccaactt	caatccccct	tgcgcttctg	atgggaaatc	540
ttatgataat	gcatgccaaa	tcaaagaagc	atcgtgtcag	aaacaggaga	aaattgaagt	600
catgtctttg	ggtcgatgtc	aagataacac	aactacaact	actaagtctg	aagatgggca	660
ttatgcaaga	acagattatg	cagagaatgc	taacaaatta	gaagaaagtg	ccagagaaca	720
ccacatacct	tgtccggaac	attacaatgg	cttctgcatg	catgggaagt	gtgagcattc	780
tatcaatatg	caggagccat	cttgacagtg	tgatgctggt	tatactggac	aacactgtga	840
aaaaaaggac	tacagtgttc	tatacgttgt	tcccggctct	gtacgatttc	agtatgtctt	900
aatcgacg						908

<210> 351

<211> 472

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 351

ccagttattt	gcaagtggta	agagcctatt	taccataaat	aataactaaga	accaactcaa	60
gtcaaacctt	aatgccattg	ttattgtgaa	ttaggattaa	gtagtaattt	tcaaaattca	120
cattaacttg	attttaaaat	cagwtttgyg	agtcatttac	cacaagctaa	atgtgtacac	180
tatgataaaa	acaaccattg	tattcctgtt	tttctaaaca	gtcctaattt	ctaactactgt	240
atatatcctt	cgacatcaat	gaactttgtt	ttcttttact	ccagtaataa	agtaggcaca	300
gatctgtcca	caacaaactt	gccctctcat	gccttgcttc	tcaccatgct	ctgctocagg	360
tcagccccct	tttggcctgt	ttgttttgtc	aaaaaccta	tctgcttctt	gcttttcttg	420
gtaatatata	tttagggaag	atgttgcttt	gcccacacac	gaagcaaagt	aa	472

<210> 352

<211> 251

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 352

ctcaaagcta	atctctcggg	aatcaaacca	gaaaagggca	aggatcttag	gcatgggtgga	60
tgtggataag	gccaggtcaa	tggctgcaag	catgcagaga	aagaggtaca	tccgagcgtg	120
caggctgcgt	tccgtcctta	cgatgaagac	cacgatgcag	tttccaaaca	ttgocactac	180
atacatggaa	aggaggggga	agccaaccca	gaaatgggct	ttctctaate	ctgggataacc	240
aataagcaca	a					251

<210> 353

<211> 436

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 353

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttaca	caatgcagtc	atatttttat	tgagtatgtg	60
cacattatgg	tattattact	atactgatta	tatttatcat	gtgacttcta	attaraaaat	120
gtatccaaaa	gcaaaacagc	agatatacaa	aattaaagag	acagaagata	gacattaaca	180
gataaggcaa	cttatacatt	gacaatccaa	atccaataca	tttaaacatt	tgaggaaatga	240
ggggggacaaa	tggaagccar	atcaaatttg	tgtaaaacta	ttcagtatgt	ttcccttggc	300
tcagtgtctga	raagggtctc	ccttcaatgg	ggatgacaaa	ctccaaatgc	cacacaaatg	360
ttaacagaat	actagattca	cactggaacg	ggggtaaaga	agaaattatt	ttctataaaa	420
gggctcctaa	tgtagt					436

<210> 354

<211> 854

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 354

ccttttctag	ttcaccagtt	ttctgcaagg	atgctgggta	gggagtgtct	gcaggaggag	60
caagtctgaa	accaaactta	ggaaacatag	gaaacgagcc	aggcacaggg	ctgggtgggcc	120
atcagggacc	accctttggg	ttgatatttt	gcttaacttg	catcttttga	gtaagatcat	180
ctggcagtag	aagctgttct	ccagggtacat	ttctctagct	catgtacaaa	aacatcctga	240
aggactttgt	caggtgcctt	gctaaaagcc	agatgcgttc	ggcacttcct	tggtctgagg	300
ttaattgcac	acctacaggg	actgggctca	tgcttcaag	tattttgtcc	tcactttagg	360
gtgagtgaat	gatccccatt	ataggagcac	ttgggagaga	tcataataaa	gctgactctt	420
gagtacatgc	agtaatgggg	tagatgtgtg	tggtgtgtct	tcattcctgc	aagggtgctt	480
gttagggagt	gtttccagga	ggaacaaagc	tgaaaccaat	catgaaataa	atggtaggtg	540
tgaactggaa	aactaattca	aaagagagat	cgtgatatca	gtgtggttga	tacaccttgg	600
caatatggaa	ggctctaatt	tgcccatatt	tgaaataata	attcagcttt	ttgtaataca	660
aaataacaaa	ggattgagaa	tcattggtgtc	taatgtataa	aagaccagag	aaacataaat	720
atatcaactg	cataaatgta	aatgcatgt	gacccaagaa	ggcccaaaag	tggcagacaa	780
cattgtaccc	attttccctt	ccaaaatgtg	agcggcgggc	ctgctgcttt	caaggctgtc	840
acacgggatg	tcag					854

<210> 355

<211> 676

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 355

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caggtcaaag	ctgatctttc	tggaatgtca	ccaaccaagg	gcctatattt	atcaaaagcc	120
atccacaagt	catacctgga	tgtagcga	gagggcacgg	aggcagcagc	agccactggg	180
gacagcatcg	ctgtaaaaag	cctaccaatg	agagctcagt	tcaaggcgaa	ccacccttcc	240
ctgttcttta	taaggcacac	tcataccaac	acgatcctat	tctgtggcaa	gcttgccctc	300
ccctaatacag	atgggggtga	gtaaggctca	gagttgcaga	tgagggtgag	agacaatcct	360
gtgactttcc	cacggccaaa	aagctgttca	cacctcacgc	acctctgtgc	ctcagtttgc	420
tcattctgaa	aatagggtcta	ggatttcttc	caaccatttc	atgagttgtg	aagctaaggc	480
tttgtaatc	atggaaaaag	gtagacttat	gcagaaagcc	tttctggctt	tcttatctgt	540
gggtgtctcat	ttgagtgtg	tccagtga	tgatcaagtc	aatgagtaaa	attttaaggg	600
attagatttt	cttgacttgt	atgtatctgt	gagatcttga	ataagtgacc	tgacatctct	660
gcttaaaaga	aaccag					676

<210> 356

<211> 574

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 356

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catgtggcac	ctgactggca	tcaaaccaaa	gttcgtaggc	caacaaagat	gggccactca	120
caagcttccc	atttgtagat	ctcagtgcct	atgagtatct	gacacctgtt	cctctcttca	180
gtctcttagg	gaggcttaaa	tctgtctcag	gtgtgctaag	agtgccagcc	caaggkggtc	240
aaaagtccac	aaaactgcag	tctttgctgg	gatagtaagc	caagcagtgc	ctggacagca	300
gagttctttt	cttgggcaac	agataaccag	acaggactct	aatcgtgctc	ttattcaaca	360
ttcttctgtc	tctgcctaga	ctggaataaa	aagccaatct	ctctcgtggc	acaggggaag	420
agatacaagc	tcgtttacat	gtgatagatc	taacaaaggc	atctaccgaa	gtctgggtctg	480
gatagacggc	acagggagct	cttaggtcag	cgctgctggg	tggaggacat	tcctgagtcc	540
agctttgcag	cctttgtgca	acagtacttt	ccca			574

<210> 357

<211> 393

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 357

tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tacagaatat	aratgcttta	tcaactgkact	60
taatatggkg	kcttgttcac	tatacttaaa	aatgcaccac	tcataaatat	ttaattcagc	120
aagccacaac	caaracttga	ttttatcaac	aaaaaccctt	aaatataaac	ggsaaaaaag	180
atagatatata	ttattccagt	ttttttaaaa	cttaaaaarat	attccattgc	cgaattaara	240
araarataag	tgttatatgg	aaagaagggc	attcaagcac	actaaaraaa	cctgaggkaa	300
gcataatctg	tacaaaatta	aactgtcctt	tttggcattt	taacaaattt	gcaacgktct	360
tttttttctt	tttctgtttt	tttttttttt	tac			393

<210> 358

<211> 630

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 358

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gcatagagta	gggaagctaa	tccagcacag	ggaggtcaca	gagacatccc	taaggaagtg	180
gagtttaaac	tgagagaagc	aagtgcctaa	actgaaggat	gtgttgaaga	agaagggaga	240
gtagaacaat	ttgggcagag	ggaaccttat	agaccctaag	gtgggaaggt	tcaaagaact	300
gaaagagagc	tagaacagct	ggagccgttc	tccggtgtaa	agaggagtca	aagagataag	360
attaaagatg	tgaagattaa	gatcttgggt	gcattcaggg	attggcactt	ctacaagaaa	420
tcaactgaagg	gagtaatgtg	acattacttt	tcaacttcagg	atggccattc	taactccagg	480
gggtagactg	gactaggtaa	gactggaggc	aggtagacct	cttctaaggc	ctgcgatagt	540
gaaagacaaa	aataagtggg	gaaattcagg	ggatagttaa	aatcagtagg	acttaatgag	600
caagccagag	gttctctccac	aacaaccagt				630

<210> 359

<211> 620

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 359

acagcattcc	aaaatataca	tctagagact	aarrgtaaat	gctctatagt	gaagaagtaa	60
taattaaaaa	atgctactaa	tatagaaaat	ttataatcag	aaaaataaat	attcagggag	120

ctcaccagaa gaataaagtg ctctgccagt tattaagga ttactgctgg tgaattaaat	180
atggcattcc ccaagggaaa tagagagatt cttctggatt atgttcaata tttatttcac	240
aggattaact gttttaggaa cagatataaa gcttcgccac ggaagagatg gacaaagcac	300
aaagacaaca tgatacctta ggaagcaaca ctacccttcc aggcataaaa tttggagaaa	360
tgcaacatta tgcttcatga ataatatgta gaaagaaggt ctgatgaaaa tgacatcctt	420
aatgtaagat aactttataa gaattctggg tcaataaaaa ttctttgaag aaaacatcca	480
aatgtcattg acttatcaaa tactatcttg gcatataacc tatgaaggca aaactaaaca	540
aacaaaaagc tcacaccaa caaaaccatc aacttatttt gtattctata acatacgaga	600
ctgtaaagat gtgacagtgt	620

<210> 360

<211> 431

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 360

aaaaaaaaa agccagaaca acatgtgata gataatatga ttggctgcac acttcagac	60
tgatgaatga tgaacgtgat ggactattgt atggagcaca tcttcagcaa gagggggaaa	120
tactcatcat ttttggccag cagttgtttg atcaccaaac atcatgccag aatactcagc	180
aaaccttctt agctcttgag aagtcaaagt ccgggggaat ttattcctgg caattttaat	240
tggaactcctt atgtgagagc agcggctacc cagctggggt ggtggagcga acccgctact	300
agtggacatg cagtggcaga gtcctggta accacctaga ggaatacaca ggcacatgtg	360
tgatgccaag cgtgacacct gtagcactca aatttgtctt gtttttgtct ttcggtgtgt	420
agattcttag t	431

<210> 361

<211> 351

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 361

acactgattt ccgatcaaaa gaatcatcat ctttaccttg acttttcagg gaattactga	60
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ttgggtcttc tggctctctt ccaagtttcc cagccactcg agggagaaat atcgggaggt	180
ttgacttctt ccggggcttt cccgagggct tcaccgtgag ccctgcggcc ctgaggctg	240
caatcctgga ttcaatgtct gaaacctcgc tctctgcctg ctggacttct gaggccgtca	300
ctgccactct gtcctccagc tctgacagct cctcatctgt ggtcctgttg t	351

<210> 362

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 362

acttcatcag gccataatgg gtgcctcccg tgagaatcca agcacctttg gactgcgcga	60
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ccccggtcac agaaatgacc aggttgggtg ttttcagggt ccagtgtctg gtcagcagct	180
cgtaaaggat ttccgcgtcc gtgtcgcagg acagacgtat atacttccct ttcttcccca	240
gtgtctcaaa ctgaatatcc ccaaaggcgt cggtaggaaa ttcttgggtg tgtttcttgt	300
agttccattt ctacttttgg ttgatctggg tgccttccat gtgtggctc tgggcatagc	360
cacacttgca cacattctcc ctgataagca cgatgggtgt gacaggaagg aaggatttca	420
ttgagcctgc ttatggaaac tggatttgtt agcttaaata gac	463

<210> 363

<211> 653

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)... (653)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 363

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tgggaggcac tacgcaagat gggactgcgt cctgggggtga gacatcctc ccttgagat	180
ctaacgaaac ttctcaccta tgagttgtaa agcagaaata cctgnactac agacgagtgc	240
ccaacagcaa cccccggaa gtatgagttc ctctrgggcc tccgttccta ccatgagasc	300
tagcaagatg naagtgttga gantcattgc agaggttcag aaaagagacc cntcgtgact	360
ggctctgcaca gttcatggag gctgcagatg aggccttggg tgctctggat gctgctgcag	420
ctgaggccga agcccggtc gaagcaagaa cccgcagggg aattggagat gaggctgtgt	480
ntgggacctg gagctgggat gacattgagt ttgagctgct gacctgggat gaggaaggag	540
atcttgagaga tccntggtcc agaattccat ttacctctc ggccagatac caccagaatg	600
cccgtccag attccctcag acctttgccg gtcccattat tggctcstggt ggt	653

<210> 364

<211> 401

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 364

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aaaacaaggt ggatagatct agaattgtaa cattttaaga aaaccatagc atttgacaga	180
tgagaaagct caattataga tgcaaaagtt taactaaact actatagtag taaagaaata	240
catttcacac cttcatata aattcactat cttggcttga ggcactccat aaaatgtatc	300
acgtgcatag taaatcttta tatttgctat ggcgttgac tagaggactt ggactgcaac	360
aagtggatgc gcggaaaatg aaatcttctt caatagccca g	401

<210> 365

<211> 356

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 365

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taccagagca tcaagtctct gcagcaggtc attcttgggt aaagaaatga ctccacaaa	180
ctctccatcc cctggctttg gcttcggcct tgcgttttcg gcatcatctc cgtaaatggt	240
gactgtcacg atgtgtatag tacagtttga caagcctggg tccatacaga ccgctggaga	300
acattcggca atgtcccctt tgtagccagt ttcttcttcg agtccccgga gagcag	356

<210> 366

<211> 1851

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 366

tcattcccat tgccagcagc ggcaccgtta gtcagggttt ctgggaatcc cacatgagta	60
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tcacttcctt	taagcctttg	tgactcttcc	tctgatgtca	gctttaagtc	ttgttctgga	180
ttgctgtttt	cagaagagat	ttttaacatc	tgtttttctt	tgtagtcaga	aagtaactgg	240
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aagatacatc	aacattttgc	tcaagtagag	ggctgactat	acttgctgat	ccacaacata	360
cagcaagtat	gagagcagtt	cttccatata	tatccagcgc	atttaaattc	gcttttttct	420
tgattaaaaa	tttcaccact	tgctgttttt	gctcatgtat	accaagtagc	agtgggtgtga	480
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cttttcccca	tttagtatta	tgttggtgtg	gggcttgtca	taggtgggtt	ttattacttt	1800
aagggtatgtc	ccttctatgc	ctgttttgct	gaggggttta	attctcgtgc	c	1851

<210> 367

<211> 668

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 367

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accrtataag	agcagtgtct	tgGCCattaa	tttatctttc	attrtagaca	gcrtagtgya	180
gagtgggtatt	tccatactca	tctggaatat	ttggatcagt	gccatgttcc	agcaacatta	240
acgcacattc	atcttctctg	cattgtacgg	cctgtcagta	ttagacccaa	aaacaaatta	300
catatcttag	gaattcaaaa	taacattcca	cagctttcac	caactagtta	tatttaaagg	360
agaaaactca	tttttatgcc	atgtattgaa	atcaaaccac	cctcatgctg	atatagttgg	420
ctactgcata	cctttatcag	agctgtcctc	tttttgggtg	caaggacatt	aagttgacat	480
cgtctgtcca	gcaggagttt	tactacttct	gaattcccat	tggcagaggc	cagatgtaga	540
gcagtcctat	gagagtgaga	agacttttta	ggaaattgta	gtgcactagc	tacagccata	600
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aaaaaaaa						668

<210> 368

<211> 1512

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 368

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ttcaaacaga	ttggaaaccc	ggagttacct	gctagttggt	gaaactgggt	ggtagacgcg	180
atctgttggc	tactactggc	ttctcctggc	tgttaaaagc	agatgggtgg	tgaggttgat	240
tccatgccgg	ctgcttcttc	tgtgaagaag	ccatttggtc	tcaggagcaa	gatgggcaag	300
tgggtgctgc	gttgcttccc	ctgctgcagg	gagagcggca	agagcaacgt	gggcacttct	360
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actccaagaa	aagttaaaca	tgtttcagtg	aatagagatc	ctgctccttt	ggcaagttcc	1440
taaaaaacag	taatagatac	gaggtgatgc	gcctgtcagt	ggcaagggtt	aagatatttc	1500
tgatctcgtg	cc					1512

<210> 369

<211> 1853

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 369

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ttcaaacaga	ttggaaaccc	ggagttacct	gctagttggt	gaaactgggt	ggtagacgeg	180
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tgggtgctgc	gttgcttccc	ctgctgcagg	gagagcggca	agagcaacgt	gggcacttct	360
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ggagaatggc	atgaaccg	gaggtggagg	ttgcagttag	ccgagatccg	ccactacact	1800
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<210> 370

<211> 2184

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 370

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tttctcttga	gaactgcaac	aataaataca	aggatgctgg	attttgtcaa	atgccttttc	180
tgtgtctgtt	gagatgctta	tgtgactttg	cttttaattc	tgtttatgtg	attatcacat	240
ttattgactt	gcctgtgtta	gaccggaaga	gctgggggtg	ttctcaggag	ccaccgtgtg	300
ctgcggcagc	ttcgggataa	cttgaggctg	catcactggg	gaagaaacac	aytcctgtcc	360
gtggcgctga	tggctgagga	cagagcttca	gtgtggcttc	tctgcgactg	gcttcttcgg	420
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<210> 371
<211> 1855
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(1855)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 371
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acatgtttca gtgaatagag atcctgctcc tttggcaagt tcctaaaaaa cagtaataga 1800
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<210> 372
<211> 1059
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapien

<400> 372
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gcgcttgrgg agactmcgat gacagygcct tcatggagcc caggtaccac gtcctggag 180
aagatctgga caagctccac agagctgccc tgggtggggt aagtccccag aaaggatctc 240
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catctggcct ctgccaatgg gaattcagaa gtagtaaaac tcstgctgga cagacgatgt 360

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<210> 373

<211> 1155

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 373

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<210> 374

<211> 2000

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

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<210> 375

<211> 2040

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 375

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<210> 376

<211> 329

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 376

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Glu Tyr Thr Ile Val His Ala Ser Phe Ile Ser Cys Ile Ser Ser Ser
35          40          45
Leu Asp Gly Gln Gly Glu Arg Gln Glu Gln Arg Gly His Phe Trp Arg
50          55          60
Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Cys Glu Asp Ala Trp Glu Gln Glu Val Gln Val
65          70          75          80
Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
85          90          95
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His Val His Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp
115         120         125
Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp
130         135         140
Val Asn Lys Arg Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser
145         150         155         160
Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Val Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys
165         170         175
Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Thr Lys Ala
180         185         190
Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly
195         200         205
Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr
210         215         220
Ala Val Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr
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Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu
245         250         255
Leu Gly Ile His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys
260         265         270
Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu
275         280         285
Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Ser Pro Leu Leu

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<210> 377
 <211> 148
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

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 35 40 45
 Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu
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 Val Val Lys Leu Xaa Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Xaa Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp
 85 90 95
 Glu Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro
 100 105 110
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 Lys Asn Lys Val
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<210> 378
 <211> 1719
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 378
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 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
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 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn

85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
 130 135 140
 Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val
 275 280 285
 Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr
 290 295 300
 Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu
 325 330 335
 Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser His His Val
 340 345 350
 Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile
 355 360 365
 Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Asn Val Ser Arg Thr Arg Asn Lys
 370 375 380
 Pro Arg Thr His Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met Pro Ala Ala Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Val Lys Lys Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys
 405 410 415
 Cys Arg Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly
 420 425 430
 Thr Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys
 435 440 445
 Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly
 450 455 460
 Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Thr Leu Arg Asn Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys
 485 490 495
 Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp
 500 505 510
 Asp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu
 515 520 525

Asp Lys Leu His Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp
 530 535 540
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 545 550 555 560
 Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val
 565 570 575
 Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn
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 Lys Lys Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu
 595 600 605
 Cys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp
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 Glu Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys
 625 630 635 640
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 645 650 655
 Asn Lys His Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys
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 820 825 830
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 850 855 860
 Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn
 865 870 875 880
 Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu
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 Glu Gly Ser Glu Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile
 900 905 910
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn
 915 920 925
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 930 935 940
 Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu
 945 950 955 960
 Asn Glu Glu Tyr His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe

965 970 975
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 1490 1495 1500
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 1665 1670 1675 168
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<210> 379

<211> 656

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 379

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 Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp
 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60

Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
 130 135 140
 Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val
 275 280 285
 Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr
 290 295 300
 Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu
 325 330 335
 Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser His His Val
 340 345 350
 Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile
 355 360 365
 Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu
 370 375 380
 Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu
 405 410 415
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn
 420 425 430
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro
 435 440 445
 Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu
 450 455 460
 Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp
 485 490 495
 Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu

500 505 510
 Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys
 515 520 525
 Lys His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly
 530 535 540
 Ala Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr
 565 570 575
 His Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln
 580 585 590
 Asn Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln
 595 600 605
 Ile Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys
 610 615 620
 Lys Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile
 625 630 635 640
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 645 650 655

<210> 380

<211> 671

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapien

<400> 380

Met Val Val Glu Val Asp Ser Met Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Val Lys Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys Arg Cys Phe
 20 25 30
 Pro Cys Cys Arg Glu Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp
 35 40 45
 His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Met Gly Lys Trp
 50 55 60
 Cys Arg His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Ser Gly Asp His Asp Asp Ser Ala Met Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn
 85 90 95
 Lys Met Gly Lys Trp Cys Cys His Cys Phe Pro Cys Cys Arg Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gly Lys Ser Lys Val Gly Ala Trp Gly Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ser Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Met Glu Pro Arg Tyr His Val Arg Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Lys Leu His
 130 135 140
 Arg Ala Ala Trp Trp Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Asp Leu Ile Val Met
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Asp Thr Asp Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu His Leu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Asn Ser Glu Val Val Lys Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Arg Arg Cys Gln Leu Asn Val Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Arg Thr
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Cys Gln Glu Asp Glu Cys Ala Leu Met
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Glu His Gly Thr Asp Pro Asn Ile Pro Asp Glu Tyr Gly Asn

225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Leu His Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asn Glu Asp Lys Leu Met Ala Lys
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Ala Asp Ile Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys His Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Gly Val His Glu Gln Lys Gln Gln Val Val
 275 280 285
 Lys Phe Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ala Asn Leu Asn Ala Leu Asp Arg Tyr
 290 295 300
 Gly Arg Thr Ala Leu Ile Leu Ala Val Cys Cys Gly Ser Ala Ser Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Asn Ile Asp Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Leu
 325 330 335
 Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ala Val Ser Ser His His Val
 340 345 350
 Ile Cys Gln Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Leu Lys Ile
 355 360 365
 Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu
 370 375 380
 Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Phe Lys Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser Gln Pro Glu Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Met Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Asp Arg Glu Val Glu
 405 410 415
 Glu Glu Met Lys Lys His Glu Ser Asn Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Glu Asn
 420 425 430
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asn Gly Leu Ile Pro
 435 440 445
 Gln Arg Lys Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Asn Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Asn Glu
 450 455 460
 Ser Glu Glu Tyr His Arg Ile Cys Glu Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Lys Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Gln Met Pro Lys Tyr Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp
 485 490 495
 Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Arg Leu Glu Gly Ser Glu
 500 505 510
 Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Lys Arg Ser Gln Glu Pro Glu Ile Asn Lys Asp
 515 520 525
 Gly Asp Arg Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe Met Ala Ile Glu Glu Met Lys Lys
 530 535 540
 His Gly Ser Thr His Val Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Gly Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Asp Asp Gly Leu Ile Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser Arg
 565 570 575
 Thr Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Phe Pro Asp Thr Glu Asn Glu Glu Tyr His
 580 585 590
 Ser Asp Glu Gln Asn Asp Thr Gln Lys Gln Phe Cys Glu Glu Gln Asn
 595 600 605
 Thr Gly Ile Leu His Asp Glu Ile Leu Ile His Glu Glu Lys Gln Ile
 610 615 620
 Glu Val Val Glu Lys Met Asn Ser Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Cys Lys Lys
 625 630 635 640
 Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Ala
 645 650 655
 Met Leu Arg Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Met Lys His Gln Ser Gln Leu
 660 665 670

<210> 381
 <211> 251
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapien

<400> 381

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ggtaacatgc ttcccctaag ggtatcccaa cccaggggcc tcaccatgac ctctgagggg	120
ccaatatccc aggagaagca ttggggagtt gggggcaggt gaaggacca ggactcacac	180
atcctggggc tccaaggcag aggagaggggt cctcaagaag gtcaggagga aaatccgtaa	240
caagcagtca g	251

<210> 382
 <211> 3279
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 382

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atgctggagg gtgtcaggaa gtgatcgggc tctggggcag ggaggagggg tggggagtg	120
cactgggagg ggacatcctg cagaaggttag gaggagcaa acaccgctg caggggagg	180
gagagccctg cggcacctgg gggagcagag ggagcagcac ctgcccaggc ctgggaggag	240
gggcctggag ggcgtgagga ggagcgaggg ggctgcattg ctggagttag ggatcagggg	300
cagggcgcgga gatggcctca cacagggaag agagggcccc tcctgcaggg cctcacctgg	360
gccacaggag gacactgctt ttctctgtag gaggcaggag ctgtggatgg tgctggacag	420
aagaaggaca gggcctggct cagggtgtcca gaggtgtcgt ctggcttccc ttgggatca	480
gactgcaggg agggagggcg gcagggttgt ggggggagtg acgatgagga tgacctgggg	540
gtggctccag gccttgcccc tgctggggcc ctacccagc ctccctcaca gtctcctggc	600
cctcagtctc tccctccac tccatcctcc atctggcctc agtgggtcat tctgatcact	660
gaactgacca taccagccc tgcccacggc cctccatggc tccccaatgc cctggagagg	720
ggacatctag tcagagagta gtctgaaga ggtggcctct gcgatgtgcc tgtgggggca	780
gcacctgca gatggctccg gccctcatcc tgctgacctg tctgcaggga ctgtcctcct	840
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gagccttggt cctctgttg gactccctgc ccatattctt gtgggagtg gttctggaga	960
catttctgtc tgttctgtag agctgggaat tgctctcagt catctgcctg cgcggttctg	1020
agagatggag ttgcctaggc agttattggg gccaatcttt ctacttgtt ctctcctcct	1080
ttacccttag ggtgattctg ggggtccact tgtctgtaat ggtgtgcttc aaggatcac	1140
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gcattaccgg aagtggatca aggacaccat cgcagccaac ccctgagtgc ccctgtccc	1260
cccctacctc tagtaaattt aagtccacct caggttctgg catcacttg cctttctgga	1320
tgctggacac ctgaagcttg gaactcacct ggccgaagct cgagcctcct gagtccact	1380
gacctgtgct ttctggtgtg gaggccaggg ctgctaggaa aaggaatggg cagacacagg	1440
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acacacagca aggttgacgc tgtaaacata gccacgctg tcctgggggc actgggaagc	1740
ctagataagg ccgtgagcag aaagaagggg aggatectcc tatgttggtg aaggaggag	1800
tagggggaga aactgaaagc tgattaatta caggaggttt gttcagggtc cccaaccac	1860
cgtcagattt gatgatttcc tagcaggact tacagaaata aagagctatc atgctgtgg	1920
ttattatggg ttgttacatt gataggatac atactgaaat cagcaaaca aacagatgta	1980
tagattagag tgtggagaaa acagaggaaa acttgagtt acgaagactg gcaacttggc	2040
tttactaagt tttcagactg gcagggaagtc aaacctatta ggctgaggac cttgtggagt	2100
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3279

<400> 383

15

30

45

60

8.0

99

110

125

140

150

<210> 384
 <211> 557
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 384
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 aaagatgtgt tttgttttg actctctgtg gtccttcca atgctgtggg tttccaacca 120
 ggggaagggt cccttttgca ttgccaagt ccataaccat gagcactact ctaccatggg 180
 tctgcctcct ggccaagcag gctggtttgc aagaatgaaa tgaatgattc tacagctagg 240
 acttaacctt gaaatggaaa gtcttgcaat cccatttgca ggatccgtct gtgcacatgc 300
 ctctgtagag agcagcattc ccagggacct tggaaacagt tggcactgta aggtgcttgc 360
 tccccaagac acatcctaaa aggtgttgta atggtgaaaa cgtcttcctt ctttattgcc 420
 ccttcttatt tatgtgaaca actgtttgtc tttttttgta tcttttttaa actgtaaagt 480
 tcaattgtga aaatgaatat catgcaaata aattatgcga ttttttttcc aaagtaaaaa 540
 aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 557

<210> 385
 <211> 337
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 385
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 gtttctctag cagcagatgg gttaggagga agtgacccaa gtggttgact cctatgtgca 120
 tctcaaagcc atctgctgtc ttcgagtacg gacacatcat cactcctgca ttgttgatca 180
 aaacgtggag gtgcttttcc tcagctaaga agcccttagc aaaagctcga atagacttag 240
 tatcagacag gtocagtttc cgcaccaaca cctgctgggt ccctgtcgtg gtctggatct 300
 ctttggccac caattccccc ttttccacat cccggca 337

<210> 386
 <211> 300
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 386
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 gccgcctcgg ccagaggggt gggcgcgggg ctgoccttac cggctggcgg ctgtaactca 120
 gcgaccttg cccgaaggct ctagcaagga cccaccgacc ccagccgcgg cggcgggcggc 180
 gcggactttg cccggtgtgt ggggcggagc ggactgcgtg tccgcggacg ggcagcgaag 240
 atgttagcct tcgctgccag gaccgtggac cgatcccagg gctgtggtgt aacctcagcc 300

<210> 387
 <211> 537
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 387
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 cccctcctg tgccatcatg atcagcacct atgagttcgg caaaagcttc ttccagaggc 120
 tgaaccagga ccggcttctg ggcggctgaa aggggcaagg aggcaaggac cccgtctctc 180
 ccacggatgg ggagagggca ggaggagacc cagccaagt ccttttcttc agcactgagg 240
 gagggggcct gtttcccttc cctcccggcg acaagctcca gggcagggct gtcctctcgg 300

gcggcccagc acttcctcag acacaacttc ttctgtctgc tccagtcgtg gggatcatca 360
cttaccacc ccccaagttc aagaccaaatt cttccagctg ccccttctgt gtttccctgt 420
gtttgtctga gctgggcatg tctccaggaa ccaagaagcc ctgagcctgg tgtagtctcc 480
ctgacccttg ttaattcctt aagtctaaag atgatgaact tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 537

<210> 388

<211> 520

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 388

aggataattt ttaaaccaat caaatgaaaa aaacaaacaa acaaaaaagg aaatgtcatg 60
tgagggttaaa ccagtttgca ttcccctaatt gtggaaaaag taagaggact actcagcact 120
gtttgaagat tgctcttct acagcttctg agaattgtgt tatttcactt gccaaagtga 180
ggacccccctc ccaacatgc cccagccac ccctaagcat ggtcccttgt caccaggcaa 240
ccaggaaact gctacttggt gacctacca gagaccagga ggtttgggt agctcacagg 300
acttccccca cccagaaga ttagcatccc atactagact cataactcaac tcaactagge 360
tcatactcaa ttgatggta ttagacaatt ccatttcttt ctggttatta taaacagaaa 420
atctttcttc ttctcattac cagtaaaggc tcttggtatc tttctgttgg aatgatttct 480
atgaacttgt cttattttaa tgggtgggtt tttttctggt 520

<210> 389

<211> 365

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 389

cgttgcccc gtttgacaga aggaaaggcg gagcttattc aaagtctaga gggagtggag 60
gagtttaaggc tggatttcag atctgcctgg ttccagccgc agtgtgccct ctgtccccc 120
aacgactttc caaataatct caccagcgcc ttccagctca ggcgtcctag aagcgtcttg 180
aagcctatgg ccagctgtct ttgtgttccc tctcaccgc ctgtcctcac agctgagact 240
cccaggaaac cttcagacta cttcctctg ctttcagcaa ggggcgttgc ccacattctc 300
tgagggtcag tggaagaacc tagactccca ttgctagagg tagaaagggg aagggtgctg 360
gggag 365

<210> 390

<211> 221

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (221)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 390

tgctctcca tcttgcccc gacttctctg tcaggaaagt ggggatggac cccatctgca 60
tacacggnnt ctcatgggtg tggaacatct ctgcttgagg ttccaggaag gcctctggct 120
gctctangag tctgancnga ntcgttgccc cantntgaca naaggaaagg cggagcttat 180
tcaaagtcta gaggagtgagg aggagttaag gctggatttc a 221

<210> 391

<211> 325

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(325)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 391

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tggagcaggt cccgaggcct ccctagagcc tggggccgac tctgtgncga tgcangcttt 60
ctctcgccgc cagcctggag ctgctcctgg catctaccaa caatcagncg aggcgagcag 120
tagccagggc actgctgcc aacagccagtc cnnataccat catgtnaccc ggtgngctct 180
naantngat ntccanagcc ctacccatcn tagttctgct ctcccaccgg ntaccagccc 240
cactgcccag gaatcctaca gccagtaccc tgtcccgacg tctctaccta ccagtacgat 300
gagacctccg gctactacta tgacc                                     325

```

<210> 392

<211> 277

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(277)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 392

```

atattgttta actccttcct ttatatcttt taacattttc atggngaaag gttcacatct 60
agtctcactt nggcnagn gn ctctacttg agtctcttcc ccggcctggn ccagtngnaa 120
antaccanga accgncatgn cttanaaact ncctggtttn tgggttnntc aatgactgca 180
tgcagtgcac caccctgtcc actacgtgat gctgtaggat taaagtctca cagtgggagg 240
ctgaggatac agcgccgcgt cctgtgttgc tgggggaa                                     277

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<210> 393

<211> 566

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 393

```

actagtccag tgtggtggaa ttccgggccc cgtcgacgga caggtcagct gtctggctca 60
gtgatctaca ttctgaagtt gtctgaaaat gtcttcatga ttaaattcag cctaaacgtt 120
ttgccgggaa cactgcagag acaatgctgt gagtttccaa ccttagccca tctgcgggca 180
gagaaggctc agtttgctca tcagcattat catgatatca ggactgggta cttgggtaag 240
gaggggtcta ggagatctgt cccttttaga gacaccttac ttataatgaa gtatttgga 300
gggtgggttt caaaagtaga aatgtcctgt attccgatga tcctcctgta aacattttat 360
catttattaa tcctccctgc ctgtgtctat tattatattc atatctctac gctggaaact 420
ttctgcctca atgtttactg tgcctttgtt tttgctagtt tgtgttggtg aaaaaaaaaa 480
cattctctgc ctgagtttta atttttgtcc aaagttattt taatctatac aattaaaagc 540
ttttgcctat caaaaaaaaa aaaaaa                                     566

```

<210> 394

<211> 384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)... (384)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 394

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gaacatacat gtcccggcac ctgagctgca gtctgacatc atcgccatca cgggcctcgc 60
tgcaaatng gaccgggcca aggctggact gctggagcgt gtgaaggagc tacaggccna 120
gcaggaggac cgggctttaa ggagttttaa gctgagtgtc actgtagacc ccaaatacca 180
tcccaagatt atcgggagaa agggggcagt aattacccaa atccggttgg agcatgacgt 240
gaacatccag tttcctgata aggacgatgg gaaccagccc caggaccaa ttaccatcac 300
agggtacgaa aagaacacag aagctgccag ggatgctata ctgagaattg tgggtgaact 360
tgagcagatg gtttctgagg acgt                                     384
```

<210> 395

<211> 399

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 395

```
ggcaaaactg tgtgacctca ataagacctc gcagatccaa ggtcaagtat cagaagtgc 60
tctgaccttg gactccaaga cctacatcaa cagcctggct atattagatg atgagccagt 120
tatcagaggt ttcattcatt cggaattgt ggagtctaag gaaatcatgg cctctgaagt 180
attcagctct ttcagtagc ctgagttctc tatagagtgg cctaacacag gcagaattgg 240
ccagctactt gtctgcaatt gtatcttcaa gaataccctg gccatccctt tgactgacgt 300
caagtctctt ttggaaagcc tgggcatctc ctactacag acctctgacc atgggacggt 360
gcagcctggt gagaccatcc aatcccaaat aaaatgcac                                     399
```

<210> 396

<211> 403

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)... (403)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 396

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tggagttntc agtgcaaaca agccataaag cttcagtagc aaattactgt ctcacagaaa 60
gacattttca acttctgctc cagctgctga taaaacaaat catgtgttta gcttgactcc 120
agacaaggac aacctgttcc ttcataactc tctagagaaa aaaaggagtt gttagtagat 180
actaaaaaaa gtggatgaat aatctggata tttttcctaa aaagattcct tgaaacacat 240
taggaaaatg gagggcctta tgatcagaat gctagaatta gtccattgtg ctgaagcagg 300
gtttagggga gggagtgagg gataaaagaa ggaaaaaaag aagagtgaga aaacctattt 360
atcaaagcag gtgctatcac tcaatgttag gccctgctct ttt                                     403
```

<210> 397

<211> 100

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)... (100)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 397

actagtnacag tgtggtggaa ttgcgcggccg cgtcgaccta naanccatct ctatagcaaa 60
tccatccccg ctcttggttg gtnacagaat gactgacaaa 100

<210> 398

<211> 278

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(278)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 398

gcggccgcgt cgacagcagt tccgccagcg ctgcgccctg ggtggggatg tgctgcacgc 60
ccacctggac atctggaagt cagcggcctg gatgaaagag cggacttcac ctggggcgat 120
tcactactgt gcctcgacca gtgaggagag ctggaccgac agcgagggtg actcatcatg 180
ctccgggcag cccatccacc tgtggcagtt cctcaaggag ttgctactca agccccacag 240
ctatggccgc ttcattangt ggctcaacaa ggagaagg 278

<210> 399

<211> 298

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(298)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 399

acggagggtg aggaagcgc cctgggatcg anaggatggg tctgncatt gaccncctcn 60
ggggtgccng catggagcgc atgggcgcgg gcctgggcca cggcatggat cgcgtgggct 120
ccgagatcga gcgcattggc ctggtcatgg accgcatggg ctccgtggag cgcattggct 180
ccggcattga gcgcattggc ccgctgggccc tcgaccacat ggccctccanc attganccga 240
tgggccagac catggagcgc attggctctg gcgtggagcn catgggtgcc ggcattggg 298

<210> 400

<211> 548

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 400

acatcaacta cttcctcatt ttaaggtatg gcagttccct tcacccctt ttctgcctt 60
gtacatgtac atgtatgaaa tttccttctc ttaccgaact ctctccacac atcacaagg 120
caaagaacca cacgcttaga agggtaagag ggcaccctat gaaatgaaat ggtgatttct 180
tgagtctctt tttccacgt ttaaggggccc atggcaggac ttagagttgc gagttaagac 240
tgcagagggc tagagaatta tttcatacag gctttgaggg caccatgtc acttatcccc 300
tataccctct caccatcccc ttgtctactc tgatgcccc aagatgcaac tgggcagcta 360
gttggcccca taattctggg cctttgttgt ttgttttaat tacttgggca tcccaggaag 420
ctttccagtg atctcctacc atgggcccc ctctgggat caagccctc ccaggccctg 480
tccccagccc ctctgcccc agcccacccg cttgccttgg tgctcagccc tccattggg 540
agcaggtt 548

<210> 401
<211> 355
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(355)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 401
actgtttcca tggtatgttt ctacacattg ctacctcagt gtccttgga acttagcttt 60
tgatgtctcc aagtagtcca ctttcattta actctttgaa actgtatcat ctttgccaag 120
taagagtggg ggcctatttc agctgctttg acaaaatgac tggctcctga cttaacgttc 180
tataaatgaa tgtgctgaag caaagtgtcc atggtggcgg cgaagaagan aaagatgtgt 240
tttgttttgg actctctgtg gtcccttcca atgctgnggg tttccaacca ggggaagggt 300
cccttttgca ttgccaagtg ccataaccat gagcactact ctaccatggn tctgc 355

<210> 402
<211> 407
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(407)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 402
atggggcaag ctggataaag aaccaagacc cactggagta tgctgtcttc aagaaaccca 60
tctcacatgc ggtggcatat ataggctcaa aataaaggaa tggagaaaaa tatttcaagc 120
aaatggaaaa cagaaaaaag caggtgttgc actcctactt tctgacaaaa cagactatgc 180
gaataaagat aaaaaagaga aggacattac aaaggtggtc ctgaccttgc ataatctca 240
ttgcttgata ccaacctggg ctgttttaat tgcccaaaacc aaaaggataa tttgctgagg 300
ttgtggagct tctcccctgc agagagtccc tgatctccca aaatttggtt gagatgtaag 360
gntgattttg ctgacaactc cttttctgaa gttttactca tttccaa 407

<210> 403
<211> 303
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(303)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 403
cagtatttat agccnaactg aaaagctagt agcaggcaag tctcaaattc aggcacacaa 60
tcctaagcaa gagccatggc atggtgaaaa tgcaaaagga gagtctggcc aatctacaaa 120
tagagaacaa gacctactca gtcatgaaca aaaaggcaga caccaacatg gatctcatgg 180
gggattggat attgtaatta tagagcagga agatgacagt gatcgctatt tggcacaaca 240
tcttaacaac gaccgaaacc cattatttac ataaacctcc attcggtaac catgttgaaa 300
gga 303

<210> 404
<211> 225
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 404
aagtgttaact tttaaaaatt tagtggattt tgaaaattct tagaggaaag taaaggaaaa 60
attgttaatg cactcattta cctttacatg gtgaaagttc tctcttgatc ctacaaacag 120
acattttcca ctctgtgttc catagttgtt aagtgtatca gatgtgttg gcatgtgaat 180
ctccaagtc ctgtgtaata aataaagtat ctttatttca ttcat 225

<210> 405
<211> 334
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (334)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 405
gagctgttat actgtgagtt ctactaggaa atcatcaaatt ctgagggttg tctggaggac 60
ttcaatacac ctccccccat agtgaatcag ctccaggagg gtccagtccc tctccttact 120
tcatcccat cccatgccaa aggaagaccc tccctccttg gctcacagcc ttctctagge 180
ttcccagtc ctccaggaca gagtgggtta tgttttcagc tccatccttg ctgtgagtg 240
ctggtgcggt tgtgcctcca gcttctgctc agtgcttcac ggacagtgtc cagcccatgt 300
cactctccac tctctcanng tggatccac ccct 334

<210> 406
<211> 216
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (216)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 406
tttcatacct aatgagggag ttganatnac atnnaaccag gaaatgcatg gatctcaang 60
gaaacaaaca cccaataaac tcggagtggc agactgacaa ctgtgagaca tgcacttgct 120
acnaaacaca aatttnatgt tgcacccttg tttctacacc tgtgggttat gacaaagaca 180
actgccaaag aatnttcaag aaggaggact gccant 216

<210> 407
<211> 413
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 407
gctgacttgc tagtatcatc tgcattcatt gaagcacaag aacttcatgc cttgactcat 60
gtaaatgcaa taggattaaa aaataaattt gatatcacat ggaaacagac aaaaaatatt 120
gtacaacatt gcacccagtg tcagattcta cacctggcca ctgaggaagc aagagttaat 180
cccagaggtc tatgtcctaa tgtgttatgg caaatggatg tcatgcacgt accttcattt 240

ggaaaattgt catttgcca tgtgacagtt gatacttatt cacatttcat atgggcaacc 300
 tgccagacag gagaaagtct tcccatgtta aaagacattt attatcttgt ttctctgtca 360
 tgggagttcc agaaaaagt aaacagaca atgggccagg ttctgtagta aag 413

<210> 408
 <211> 183
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (183)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 408
 ggagctngcc ctcaattcct ccatntctat gttancatat ttaatgtcct ttgnnattaa 60
 tncttaacta gttaatcctt aaagggctan ntaatcctta actagtcctt ccattgtgag 120
 cattatcctt ccagtattcn ccttctnttt tatttactec ttctgggcta cccatgtact 180
 ntt 183

<210> 409
 <211> 250
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (250)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 409
 cccacgcatg ataagctcct tatttctgta agtcctgcta ggaaatcatc aaatctgacg 60
 gtgggttggg ggacctgaac aaacctcctg taattaatca gctttcagtt tctcccccta 120
 gtccctcctt caacaacata ggaggatcct ccccttcttt ctgctcacgg ccttatctag 180
 gcttcccagt gccccagga cagcgtgggc tatgtttaca gcgcntcctt gctggggggg 240
 ggccntatgc 300

<210> 410
 <211> 306
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1) ... (306)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 410
 ggctggtttg caagaatgaa atgaatgatt ctacagctag gacttaacct tgaaatggaa 60
 agtcttgcaa tccatttgc aggatccgtc tgtgcacatg cctctgtaga gagcagcatt 120
 cccagggacc ttggaaacag ttggcactgt aaggtgcttg ctccccaaga cacatcctaa 180
 aaggtgttgt aatggtgaaa accgcttctt tctttattgc cccttcttat ttatgtgaac 240
 nactggttgg ctttttttgn atctttttta aactggaaag ttcaattgng aaaatgaata 300
 tcntgc 306

<210> 411
<211> 261
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(261)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 411
agagatattn cttaggtnaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60
ggatcttttg tattaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120
tttaaatgtc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttaccat cagttccagc 240
cttctctcaa gngaggcaa a 261

<210> 412
<211> 241
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(241)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 412
gttcaatgtt acctgacatt tctacaacac cccactcacc gatgtattcg ttgccagtg 60
ggaacatacc agcctgaatt tggaaaaaat aattgtgttt cttgccagg aaatactacg 120
actgactttg atggctccac aaacataacc cagtgtaaaa acagaagatg tggaggggag 180
ctgggagatt tcaactgggtta cattgaattc caaaactacc cangcaatta ccagccaac 240
a 241

<210> 413
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(231)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 413
aactcttaca atccaagtga ctcatctgtg tgcttgaatc ctttccactg tctcatctcc 60
ctcatccaag ttcttagtac cttctctttg ttgtgaagga taatcaaact gaacaacaaa 120
aagtttactc tcctcatttg gaacctaaaa actctcttct tcctgggtct gagggtcca 180
agaatccttg aatcanttct cagatcattg gggacaccan atcaggaacc t 231

<210> 414
<211> 234
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 414

actgtccatg aagcactgag cagaagctgg aggcacaacg caccagacac tcacagcaag 60
 gatggagctg aaaacataac ccactctgtc ctggaggcac tgggaagcct agagaaggct 120
 gtgagccaag gagggagggt ctctctttgg catgggatgg ggatgaagta aggagaggga 180
 ctggaccccc tggaagctga ttactatgg ggggaggtgt attgaagtcc tcca 234

<210> 415

<211> 217

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(217)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 415

gcataggatt aagactgagt atcttttcta cattctttta actttctaag gggcacttct 60
 caaacacag accaggtagc aaatctccac tgctctaagg ntctcaccac cacttttctca 120
 cacctagcaa tagtagaatt cagtcctact tctgaggcca gaagaatggt tcagaaaaat 180
 antggattat aaaaaataac aattaagaaa aataatc 217

<210> 416

<211> 213

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(213)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 416

atgcatatnt aaagganact gcctcgcttt tagaagacat ctggngctgct ctctgcatga 60
 ggcacagcag taaagctctt tgattcccag aatcaagaac tctccccttc agactattac 120
 cgaatgcaag gtggttaatt gaaggccact aattgatgct caaatagaag gatattgact 180
 atattggaac agatggagtc tctactacaa aag 213

<210> 417

<211> 303

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(303)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 417

nagtcttcag gcccatcagg gaagttcaca ctggagagaa gtcatacata tgtactgtat 60
 gtgggaaagg ctttactctg agttcaaadc ttcaagccca tcagagagtc cacactggag 120
 agaagccata caaatgcaat gagtgtggga agagcttcag gagggattcc cattatcaag 180
 ttcattctagt ggtccacaca ggagagaaac cctataaatg tgagatatgt ggggaagggct 240
 tcantcaaag ttcgtatctt caaatccatc ngaaggncca cagtatanan aaacctttta 300
 agt 303

<210> 418
<211> 328
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(328)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 418
tttttgccgg tgggtggggca gggacgggac angagtctca ctctgttgcc caggctggag 60
tgcacaggca tgatctcgcc tcaactacaac ccctgcctcc catgtccaag cgattcttgt 120
gcctcagcct tccctgtagc tagaattaca ggcacatgcc accacaccca gctagttttt 180
gtatttttag tagagacagg gtttcaccat gttggccagg ctggtctcaa actcctnacc 240
tcagnngtca ggctggcttc aaactcctga cctcaagtga tctgcccacc tcagcctccc 300
aaagtgtan gattacaggc cgtgagcc 328

<210> 419
<211> 389
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(389)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 419
cctcctcaag acggcctgtg gtccgcctcc cggaaccaa gaagcctgca gtgccatag 60
acccttgagc catggactgg agcctgaaag gcagcgtaca ccctgctcct gatcttgctg 120
cttgtttccct ctctgtggct ccattcatag cacagttgtt gcaactgaggc ttgtgcaggc 180
cgagcaaggc caagctggct caaagagcaa ccagtcaact ctgccacggc gtgccaggca 240
ccggttctcc agccaccaac ctcaactcgt cccgcaaagt gcacatcagt tcttctaccc 300
taaaggtagg accaaagggc atctgctttt ctgaagtcct ctgctctatc agccatcacg 360
tggcagccac tcnggctgtg tcgacgcgg 389

<210> 420
<211> 408
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 420
gttcctccta actcctgcc aaaaacagctc tctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggtc tcttgtttct gcttttttcc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtcccattga cacctttccc actgaccca taaaggaatc ctcattggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtcctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg aagtgtatg aaaaacctgg caagcccg 408

<210> 421
<211> 352
<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(352)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 421

```
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atnggcatgg ctacacaatc attgactatt acggaggcca 60
gaggagaatg aggcctggcc tgggagccct gtgcctacta naagcacatt agattatcca 120
ttcactgaca gaacaggtct tttttgggtc cttcttctcc accacnatac atttgcagtc 180
ctccttcttg aagattcttt ggcagttgtc tttgtcataa cccacaggtg tagaaacaag 240
ggtgcaacat gaaatttctg tttcgtagca agtgcattgc tcacaagttg gcangtctgc 300
cactccgagt ttattgggtg tttgtttcct ttgagatcca tgcatttcct gg 352
```

<210> 422

<211> 337

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 422

```
atgccaccat gctggcaatg cagcggggcg tgaaggcct gcatatccag cccaagctgg 60
cgatgatcga cggcaaccgt tgcccgaagt tgccgatgcc agccgaagcg gtggtcaagg 120
gcgatagcaa ggtgccggcg atcgcggcg cgtcaatcct ggccaaggct agccgtgatc 180
gtgaaatggc agctgtcgaa ttgatctacc cgggttatgg catcggcggg cataagggtc 240
atccgacacc ggtgcacctg gaagccttgc agcggctggg gccgacgccg attcaccgac 300
gcttcttccg ccggtacggc tggcctatga aaattat 337
```

<210> 423

<211> 310

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(310)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 423

```
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg atatggcatg gctacacaat cattgactat tagaggccag 60
aggagaatga ggcttggcct gggagccctg tgctactan aagcncatta gattatccat 120
tcactgacag aacaggtctt ttttgggtcc ttcttctcca ccacgatata cttgcagtcc 180
tccttcttga agattctttg gcagttgtct ttgtcataac ccacaggtgt anaaacaagg 240
gtgcaacatg aaatttctgt ttcgtagcaa gtgcatgtct cacagttgtc aagtctgccc 300
tccgagttta 310
```

<210> 424

<211> 370

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(370)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 424

```
gctcaaaaat ctttttactg ataggcatgg ctacacaatc attgactatt agaggccaga 60
ggagaatgag gcctggcctg ggagccctgt gcctactaga agcacattag attatccatt 120
cactgacaga acaggtcttt tttgggtcct tcttctccac cacgatatac ttgcagtcct 180
ccttcttgaa gattcttttg cagttgtctt tgtcataacc cacaggtgta gaaacatcct 240
ggttgaatct cctggaactc cctcattagg tatgaaatag catgatgcat tgcataaagt 300
cacgaaggtg gcaaagatca caacgctgcc cagganaaca ttcattgtga taagcaggac 360
tccgtcgacg                                     370
```

<210> 425

<211> 216

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(216)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 425

```
aattgctatn ntttattttg ccactcaaaa taattaccaa aaaaaaaaaa tnttaaataga 60
taacaacnca acatcaaggn aaananaaca ggaatggntg acctngcata aatngggccga 120
anattatcca ttatnttaag ggttgacttc aggntacagc acacagacaa acatgcccag 180
gaggntntca ggaccgctcg atgtnttntg aggagg                                     216
```

<210> 426

<211> 596

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 426

```
cttccagtga ggataaccct gttgccccgg gccgagggtc tccattaggc tctgattgat 60
tggcagtcag tgatggaagg gtgttctgat cattccgact gccccaaggg tcgctggcca 120
gctctctggt ttgctgaggt ggcagtagga cctaatttgt taattaagag tagatggtga 180
gctgtccttg tattttgatt aacctaatgg cttcccagc acgactcgga ttcagctgga 240
gacatcacgg caacttttaa tgaaatgatt tgaagggcca ttaagaggca cttcccgtta 300
ttaggcagtt catctgcact gataacttct tggcagctga gctggtcgga gctgtggccc 360
aaacgcacac ttggcttttg gttttgagat acaactctta atcttttagt catgcttgag 420
ggtggatggc cttttcagct ttaacccaat ttgcaactgc ttggaagtgt agccaggaga 480
atacactcat atactcgtgg gcttagaggc cacagcagat gtcattgggt tactgcctga 540
gtcccgtggt tcccatccca ggaccttcca tcggcgagta cctgggagcc cgtgct 596
```

<210> 427

<211> 107

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(107)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 427

```
gaagaattca agttaggttt attcaaaggg cttacngaga atcctanacc caggncccag 60
```

cccgggagca gccttanaga gtcctgttt gactgcccgg ctcagng

107

<210> 428

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(38)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 428

gaacttcna anaangactt tattcactat ttacatt

38

<210> 429

<211> 544

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 429

ctttgctgga cggaataaaa gtggacgcaa gcatgacctc ctgatgaggg cgctgcattt 60
attgaagagc ggctgcagcc ctgcggttca gattaaaaac cgagaattgt atagacgccg 120
atatccacga actcttgaag gactttctga tttatccaca atcaaatcat cgggttttcag 180
tttgatgggt ggctcatcac ctgtagaacc tgacttggcc gtggctggaa tccactcgtt 240
gccttccact tcagttacac ctcaactcacc atcctctcct gttgggtctg tgctgcttca 300
agatactaag cccacatttg agatgcagca gccatctccc ccaattcctc ctgtccatcc 360
tgatgtgcag ttaaaaaatc tgccctttta tgatgtcctt gatgttctca tcaagccac 420
gagtttagtt caaagcagta ttcagcgatt tcaagagaag ttttttattt ttgctttgac 480
acctcaacaa gttagagaga tatgcatatc cagggatatt ttgccagggt gtaggagaga 540
ttat 544

<210> 430

<211> 507

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(507)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 430

cttatcncaa tggggctccc aaacttggct gtgcagtgga aactccgggg gaattttgaa 60
gaacactgac acccatcttc caccgcgaca ctctgattta attgggctgc agtgagaaca 120
gagcatcaat ttaaaaagct gcccagaatg tntccttggg cagcgttggt atctttgccn 180
ccttcgtgac tttatgcaat gcatcatgct atttcatacc taatgaggga gttccaggag 240
attcaaccag gatgtttcta cncctgtggg ttatgacaaa gacaactgcc aaagaatntt 300
caagaaggag gactgcaagt atatcgtggt ggagaagaag gacccaaaaa agacctgttc 360
tgtcagtga tggataatct aatgtgcttc tagtaggcac agggctccca ggccaggcct 420
cattctcttc tggcctctaa tagtcaatga ttgtgtagcc atgcctatca gtaaaaagat 480
ttttgagcaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 507

<210> 431

<211> 392

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(392)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 431

```

gaaaattcag aatggataaa aacaaatgaa gtacaaaata ttccagattt acatagcgat 60
aaacaagaaa gcacttatca ggaggactta caaatggaag tacactctan aaccatcatc 120
tatcatggct aaatgtgaga ttagcacagc tgtattattt gtacattgca aacacctaga 180
aagagatggg aaacaaaatc ccaggagttt tgtgtgtgga gtccctgggt ttccaacaga 240
catcattcca gcattctgag attagggnga ttggggatca ttctggagtt ggaatgttca 300
acaaaagtga tgttgtagg taaaatgtac aacttctgga tctatgcaga cattgaaggt 360
gcaatgagtc tggcttttac tctgctgttt ct 392

```

<210> 432

<211> 387

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(387)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 432

```

ggtatecnta cataatcaaa tatagctgta gtacatgttt tcattggngt agattaccac 60
aaatgcaagg caacatgtgt agatctcttg tcttattctt ttgtctataa tactgtattg 120
ngtagtccaa gctctcgga gtccagccac tgngaaacat gctcccttta gattaacctc 180
gtggacnctn ttgttgnatt gtctgaactg tagngccctg tattttgctt ctgtctgnga 240
attctgttgc ttctggggca tttccttgng atgcagagga ccaccacaca gatgacagca 300
atctgaattg ntccaatcac agctgcgatt aagacatact gaaatcgta aggaccggga 360
acaacgtata gaacactgga gtccttt 387

```

<210> 433

<211> 281

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(281)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 433

```

ttcaactagc anagaanact gcttcaggn gtgtaaaatg aaaggcttcc acgcagttat 60
ctgattaaag aacactaaga gagggacaag gctagaagcc gcaggatgtc tacactatag 120
caggcnctat ttgggttggc tggaggagct gtggaaaaca tggagagatt ggcgctggag 180
atcgccgtgg ctattcctcn ttgntattac accagngagg ntctctgtnt gccactggg 240
tnnaaaaccg ntatacaata atgatagaat aggacacaca t 281

```

<210> 434

<211> 484

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 434

```
ttttaaaata agcatttagt gctcagtcct tactgagtac tctttctctc cctcctctctg 60
aatttaattc tttcaacttg caatttgcaa ggattacaca tttcactgtg atgtatattg 120
tggtgcaaaa aaaaaaaagt gtctttgttt aaaattactt ggtttgtagaa tccatcttgc 180
tttttcccca ttggaactag tcattaaccc atctctgaac tggtagaaaa acatctgaag 240
agctagtcta tcagcatctg acaggtgaat tggatgggtc tcagaacat ttcacccaga 300
cagcctgttt ctatcctgtt taataaatta gtttgggttc tctacatgca taacaaaccc 360
tgctccaatc tgtcacataa aagtctgtga cttgaagttt agtcagcacc cccaccaaac 420
ttttattttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataaag tacccatgtc 480
ttta
```

484

<210> 435

<211> 424

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 435

```
gcgccgctca gagcaggtca ctttctgcct tccacgtcct ccttcaagga agccccatgt 60
gggtagcttt caatatcgca gggtcttact cctctgcctc tataagctca aaccaccaa 120
cgatcgggca agtaaacccc ctccctcgcc gacttcggaa ctggcgagag ttcagcgag 180
atgggcctgt ggggaggggg caagatagat gagggggagc ggcatgggtc ggggtgacc 240
cttgagagaga ggaagaggc cacaagaggg gctgccaccg ccactaacgg agatggccct 300
ggtagagacc tttgggggtc tggaaacctt ggactcccca tgctctaact cccacactct 360
gctatcagaa acttaaacctt gaggattttc tctgtttttc actcgcaata aattcagagc 420
aaac
```

424

<210> 436

<211> 667

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(667)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 436

```
accttgggaa nactctcaca atataaaggg tcgtagactt tactccaaat tccaaaaagg 60
tcctggccat gtaatcctga aagttttccc aaggtagcta taaaatcctt ataagggtgc 120
agcctcttct ggaattcctc tgatttcaaa gtctcactct caagttcttg aaaacgaggg 180
cagttcctga aaggcaggta tagcaactga tcttcagaaa gaggaactgt gtgcaccggg 240
atgggctgcc agagtaggat aggattccag atgctgacac cttctggggg aaacagggt 300
gccaggtttg tcatagcact catcaaagtc cggtaacgt ctgtgcttcg aatataaacc 360
tgttcatgtt tataggactc attcaagaat tttctatate tctttcttat atactetcca 420
agttcataat gctgctccat gccagctgg gtgagttggc caaatccttg tggccatgag 480
gattccttta tggggtcagt gggaaagggt tcaatgggac ttcgggtctc atgccgaaac 540
accaaagtca caaacttcaa ctcttggtc agtacacttc ggtctagcca gaaaaaagc 600
agaaacaaga agccaagggt aaggcttgct gccctgccag gaggaggggt gcagctctca 660
tgttgag
```

667

<210> 437

<211> 693

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 437

```
ctacgtctca accctcattt ttaggtaagg aatcttaagt ccaaagatat taagtgactc 60
acacagccag gtaaggaaag ctggattggc acactaggac tctaccatac cgggttttgt 120
taaagctcag gttaggaggc tgataagctt ggaaggaact tcagacagct ttttcagatc 180
ataaaagata attcttagcc catgttcttc tccagagcag acctgaaatg acagcacagc 240
aggtactcct ctattttcac ccctcttgct tctactctct ggcagtcaga cctgtgggag 300
gccatgggag aaagcagctc tctggatggt tgtacagatc atggactatt ctctgtggac 360
catttctcca ggttacccta ggtgtcacta ttgggggggac agccagcacc tttagctttc 420
atltgagttt ctgtctgtct tcagtagagg aaacttttgc tcttcacact tcacatctga 480
acacctaaat gctgttgctc ctgaggtggg gaaagacaga tatagagctt acagtattta 540
tcctatttct aggcactgag ggctgtgggg taccttgtgg tgccaaaaca gatcctgttt 600
taaggacatg ttgcttcaga gatgtctgta actatctggg ggctctgttg gctctttacc 660
ctgcatcatg tgctctcttg gctgaaaatg acc                                     693
```

<210> 438

<211> 360

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 438

```
ctgcttatca caatgaatgt tctcctgggc agcgttgtga tctttgccac cttegtgact 60
ttatgcaatg catcatgcta tttcatacct aatgagggag ttccaggaga ttcaaccagg 120
atgtttctac acctgtgggt tatgacaaag acaactgcc aagaatcttc aagaaggagg 180
actgcaagta tatctgggtg agaagaagga cccaaaaaag acctgttctg tcagtgaatg 240
gataatctaa tgtgcttcta gtaggcacag ggctcccagg ccaggcctca ttctcctctg 300
gcctctaata gtcaataatt gtgtagccat gcctatcagt aaaaagattt ttgagcaaac 360
```

<210> 439

<211> 431

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) ... (431)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 439

```
gttcctnnta actcctgcc aaaaacagctc tctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tgccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggct tcttgtttct gcttttttc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtttg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtcccattga cacctttccc actgacccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgtcga cgcggccgcg 420
aatttagtag t                                     431
```

<210> 440

<211> 523

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 440

agagataaag cttaggtcaa agttcataga gttcccatga actatatgac tggccacaca 60
ggatcttttg tatttaagga ttctgagatt ttgcttgagc aggattagat aaggctgttc 120
tttaaatgtc tgaaatggaa cagatttcaa aaaaaaaccc cacaatctag ggtgggaaca 180
aggaaggaaa gatgtgaata ggctgatggg caaaaaacca atttaccat cagtccagc 240
cttctctcaa ggagaggcaa agaaaggaga tacagtggag acatctggaa agttttctcc 300
actggaaaac tgctactatc tgtttttata tttctgttaa aatatatgag gctacagaac 360
taaaaattaa aacctctttg tgcccttg tcttggaaac tttatgttcc ttttaaagaa 420
acaaaaatca aactttacag aaagatttga tgtatgtaac acatatagca gctcttgaag 480
tatatatatc atagcaaata agtcacttga tgagaacaag cta 523

<210> 441

<211> 430

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 441

gttcctccta actcctgcc aaacagctc tctcaacat gagagctgca cccctcctcc 60
tggccagggc agcaagcctt agccttggct tcttgtttct gcttttttcc tggctagacc 120
gaagtgtact agccaaggag ttgaagtgtg tgactttggt gtttcggcat ggagaccgaa 180
gtcccattga cacctttccc actgaccca taaaggaatc ctcatggcca caaggatttg 240
gccaaactcac ccagctgggc atggagcagc attatgaact tggagagtat ataagaaaga 300
gatatagaaa attcttgaat gagtcctata aacatgaaca ggtttatatt cgaagcacag 360
acgttgaccg gactttgatg agtgctatga caaacctggc agcccgctga cgcggccg 420
aatttagtag 430

<210> 442

<211> 362

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 442

ctaaggaatt agtagtgctc ccataccttg tttggagtgt gctattctaa aagattttga 60
tttcttgga tgacaattat attttaactt tgggtgggga aagagttata ggaccacagt 120
cttcacttct gatacttgta aattaatctt ttattgcact tgttttgacc attaagctat 180
atgttttagaa atggtcattt tacggaaaaa ttagaaaaat tctgataata gtgcagaata 240
aatgaattaa tgttttactt aatttatatt gaactgtcaa tgacaaataa aaattctttt 300
tgattatttt ttgttttcat ttaccagaat aaaaactaag aattaaaagt ttgattacag 360
tc 362

<210> 443

<211> 624

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(624)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 443

tttttttttt gcaacacaat atacatcaca gtgaaatgtg taatccttgc aaattgcaag 60
ttgaaagaat taaattcaga ggaggggaga gaaagagtag tcagtaggga ctgagcacta 120
aatgcttatt ttaaaagaaa tgtaaagagc agaaagcaat tcaggctacc ctgccttttg 180
tgctggctag tactccggtc ggtgtcagca gcacgtggca ttgaacattg caatgtggag 240


```

cccaaaccac agaaaatggg gtgaaattgg ccaactttct attaacttgg cttoctgttt 300
tataaaatat tgtgaataat atcacctact tcaaagggca gttatgaggc ttaaataaac 360
taacgcctac aaaacactta aacatagata acatagggtgc aagtactatg tatctgggtac 420
atggtaaacat tccttattat taaagtcaac gctaaaatga atgtgtgtgc atatgctaata 480
agtacagaga gagggcactt aaaccaacta agggcctgga ggggaagggtt cctggaaaga 540
ngatgcttgt gctgggtcca aatcttggtc tactatgacc ttggccaaat tatttaaaact 600
ttgtccctat ctgctaaaca gatc 624

```

<210> 444

<211> 425

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(425)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 444

```

gcacatcatt nntcttgcatt tctttgagaa taagaagatc agtaaatagt tcagaagtgg 60
gaagctttgt ccaggcctgt gtgtgaaccc aatgttttgc ttagaaatag aacaagtaag 120
ttcattgcta tagcataaca caaaatttgc ataagtgtgt gtcagcaaat ccttgaatgc 180
tgcttaatgt gagaggttgg taaaatcctt tgtgcaacac tctaactccc tgaatgtttt 240
gctgtgctgg gacctgtgca tgccagacaa ggccaagctg gctgaaagag caaccagcca 300
cctctgcaat ctgccacctc ctgctggcag gatttgtttt tgcacacctg gaagagccaa 360
ggaggcacca gggcataagt gagtagactt atggctcgacg cggccgcgaa ttagtagtagta 420
gtaga 425

```

<210> 445

<211> 414

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(414)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 445

```

catgtttatg nttttggatt actttgggca cctagtgttt ctaaactcgtc tatcattctt 60
ttctgttttt caaaagcaga gatggccaga gtctcaacaa actgtatctt caagtctttg 120
tgaaattctt tgcattgtggc agattattgg atgtagtctt ctttaactag catataaatc 180
tggtgtgttt cagataaatg aacagcaaaa tgtggtggaa ttaccatttg gaacattgtg 240
aatgaaaaat tgtgtctcta gattatgtaa caaataacta tttcctaacc attgatcttt 300
ggatttttat aatcctactc acaaatgact aggccttctcc tcttgtattt tgaagcagtg 360
tgggtgctgg attgataaaa aaaaaaaaaa tcgacgcggc cgcaatttta gtag 414

```

<210> 446

<211> 631

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(631)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 446

```

acaaattaga anaaagtgcc agagaacacc acataccttg tccggaacat tacaatggct 60
tctgcatgca tgggaagtgt gagcattcta tcaatatgca ggagccatct tgcagggtgtg 120
atgctgggta tactggacaa cactgtgaaa aaaaggacta cagtgttcta tacgttggtc 180
ccggtcctgt acgatttcag tatgtcttaa tgcagctgt gattggaaca attcagattg 240
ctgtcatctg tgtggtggtc ctctgcatca caagggccaa actttaggta atagcattgg 300
actgagattt gtaaaacttc caaccttcca ggaaatgccc cagaagcaac agaattcaca 360
gacagaagca aaatacaggg cactacagtt cagacaatac aacaagagcg tccacgaggt 420
taatctaaag ggagcatgtt tcacagtggc tggactaccg agagcttgga ctacacaata 480
cagtattata gacaaaagaa taagacaaga gatctacaca tgttgccctg catttggtgt 540
aatctacacc aatgaaaaca tgtactacag ctatatgtga ttatgtatgg atatatttga 600
aatagtatac attgtcttga tgttttttct g
631

```

<210> 447

<211> 585

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(585)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 447

```

ccttgggaaa antntcacia tataaagggt cgtagacttt actccaaatt ccaaaaaggt 60
cctggccatg taatcctgaa agttttccca aggtagctat aaaatcctta taagggtgca 120
gcctcttctg gaattcctct gatttcaaag tctcactctc aagttcttga aaacgagggc 180
agttcctgaa aggcagggtat agcaactgat cttcagaaag aggaactgtg tgcaccggga 240
tgggctgcca gagtaggata ggattccaga tgctgacacc ttctggggga aacagggctg 300
ccagggttgt catagcactc atcaaagtcc ggtcaacgtc tgtgcttcga atataaacct 360
gttcatgttt ataggactca ttcaagaatt ttctatatct ctttcttata tactctccaa 420
gttcataatg ctgctccatg cccagctggg tgagttggcc aaatccttgt ggccatgagg 480
attcctttat ggggtcagtg ggaaagggtg caatgggact tcggtctcca tgccgaaaca 540
ccaaagtcac aaacttcaac tccttggcta gtacacttcg gtcta
585

```

<210> 448

<211> 93

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(93)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 448

```

tgctcgtggg tcattctgan nnccgaactg acctgcccag ccctgccgan gggccnccat 60
ggctccctag tgcctggag agganggggc tag
93

```

<210> 449

<211> 706

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(706)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 449
 ccaagttcat gctntgtgct ggacgctgga cagggggcaa aagcnnntgc tcgtggttca 60
 ttctgancac cgaactgacc atgccagccc tgccgatggt cctccatggc tccctagtgc 120
 cctggagagg aggtgtctag tcagagagta gtcctggaag gtggcctctg ngaggagcca 180
 cggggacagc atcctgcaga tggtcgggag cgtoccattc gccattcagg ctgcgcaact 240
 gttgggaagg gcgatcgggt cgggcctctt cgctattacg ccagctggcg aaagggggat 300
 gtgctgcaag gcgattaagt tgggtaacgc caggggtttt ccagtcncga cgttgtaaaa 360
 cgacggccag tgaattgaat ttaggtgacn ctatagaaga gctatgacgt cgcgtgcacg 420
 cgtacgtaag cttggatcct cttagagcggc cgcctactac tactaaattc gcggccgcgt 480
 cgacgtggga tccnactga gagagtggag agtgacatgt gctggacnct gtccatgaag 540
 cactgagcag aagctggagg cacaacgcnc cagactactca cagctactca ggaggctgag 600
 aacaggttga acctgggagg tggaggttgc aatgagctga gatcaggccn ctgcncccca 660
 gcatggatga cagagtgaaa ctccatctta aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 706

<210> 450
 <211> 493
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 450
 gagacggagt gtcactctgt tgcccaggct ggagtgcagc aagacactgt ctaagaaaaa 60
 acagttttta aaggtaaaac aacataaaaa gaaatatcct atagtggaaa taagagagtc 120
 aaatgaggct gagaacttta caaagggatc ttacagacat gtcgccaata tcactgcatg 180
 agcctaagta taagaacaac ctttggggag aaaccatcat ttgacagtga ggtacaattc 240
 caagttaggt agtgaaatgg gtggaattaa actcaaatta atcctgccag ctgaaacgca 300
 agagacactg tcagagagtt aaaaagttag ttctatccat gaggtgattc cacagtcttc 360
 tcaagtcaac acatctgtga actcacagac caagttctta aaccactgtt caaactctgc 420
 tacacatcag aatcacctgg agagctttac aaactcccat tgccgagggg cgacgcggcc 480
 gcgaatttag tag 493

<210> 451
 <211> 501
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (1)...(501)
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 451
 gggcgcgctc cattcgccat tcaggctgag caactgttgg gaaggcgcat cggtgcgggc 60
 ctcttcgcta ttacgccagc tggcgaaagg gggatgtgct gcaaggcgat taagttgggt 120
 aacgccaggg ttttccagc cncgacgttg taaaacgacg gccagtgaat tgaatttagg 180
 tgacnctata gaagagctat gacgtcgcat gcacgcgtac gtaagcttgg atcctctaga 240
 gcggccgcct actactacta aattcgcggc cgcgtcgacg tgggatccnc actgagagag 300
 tggagagtga catgtgctgg acnctgtcca tgaagcactg agcagaagct ggaggcacia 360
 cgcncacagc actcacagct actcaggagg ctgagaacag gttgaacctg ggaggtggag 420
 gttgcaatga gctgagatca ggccnctgcn ccccgacatg gatgacagag tgaaactcca 480

tcttaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a

501

<210> 452
<211> 51
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(51)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 452
agacggtttc accnttataa cnccttttag gatgggnntt ggggagcaag c

51

<210> 453
<211> 317
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(317)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 453
tacatcttgc tttttcccca ttggaactag tcattaaccc atctctgaac tggtagaaaa 60
acatctgaag agctagtcta tcagcatctg gcaagtgaat tggatggttc tcagaaccat 120
ttcaccana cagcctgttt ctatcctgtt taataaatta gtttgggttc tctacatgca 180
taacaaaccc tgctccaatc tgtcacataa aagtctgtga cttgaagttt antcagcacc 240
cccaccaaac tttatttttc tatgtgtttt ttgcaacata tgagtgtttt gaaaataagg 300
taccatgtc tttatta 317

<210> 454
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 454
ttcgaggtag aatcaactct cagagtgtag tttccttcta tagatgagtc agcattaata 60
taagccacgc cagctcttg aaggagtctt gaattctcct ctgctcactc agtagaacca 120
agaagaccaa attcttctgc atcccagctt gcaaacaaaa ttgttcttct aggtctccac 180
ccttctttt tcagtgttcc aaagctcctc acaatttcac gaacaacagc t 231

<210> 455
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 455
tacaaagag ggcataataa tcagtctcac agtagggttc accatcctcc aagtgaaaa 60
cattgttccg aatgggcttt ccacaggcta cacacacaaa acaggaaaca tgccaagttt 120
gtttcaacgc attgatgact tctccaagga tcttctttg gcatcgacca cattcagggg 180
caaagaattt ctcatagcac agctcacaat acagggtctc tttctcctct a 231

<210> 456
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 456
ttggcaggta cccttacaaa gaagacacca taccttatgc gttattaggt ggaataatca 60
ttccattcag tattatcgtt attattcttg gagaaacct gtctgtttac tgtaaccttt 120
tgcactcaaa ttcctttatc aggaataact acatagccac tatttacaaa gccattggaa 180
cctttttatt tgggtgcagct gctagtcagt ccctgactga cattgccaag t 231

<210> 457
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (231)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 457
cgaggtagcc aggggtctga aaatctctnn tttantagtc gatagcaaaa ttgttcacatca 60
gcattcctta atatgatctt gctataatta gatttttctc cattagagtt catacagttt 120
tatttgattt tattagcaat ctctttcaga agaccttga gatcattaag ctttgtatcc 180
agttgtctaa atcgatgcct catttcctct gaggtgtcgc tggcttttgc g 231

<210> 458
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 458
aggtctgggt cccccactt ccactccct ctactctctc taggactggg ctgggccaag 60
agaagagggg tggttaggga agccgttgag acctgaagcc ccacctcta ccttccttca 120
acaccctaac cttgggtaac agcatttgga attatcattt gggatgagta gaatttccaa 180
ggtcctgggt taggcatttt ggggggccag accccaggag aagaagattc t 231

<210> 459
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 459
ggtaccgagg ctgcgtgaca cagagaaacc ccaacgcgag gaaaggaatg gccagccaca 60
ccttcgcgaa acctgtggtg gccaccagt cctaacggga caggacagag agacagagca 120
gccctgcact gttttccctc caccacagcc atcctgtccc tcattggctc tgtgctttcc 180
actatacaca gtcaccgtcc caatgagaaa caagaaggag caccctccac a 231

<210> 460
<211> 231
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 460

gcagggtataa catgctgcaa caacagatgt gactaggaac ggccggtgac atggggaggg 60
cctatcaccc tattcttggg ggctgcttct tcacagtgat catgaagcct agcagcaaat 120
cccacctccc cacacgcaca cggccagcct ggagcccaca gaagggtcct cctgcagcca 180
gtggagcttg gtccagcctc cagtccaccc ctaccaggct taaggataga a 231

<210> 461

<211> 231

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 461

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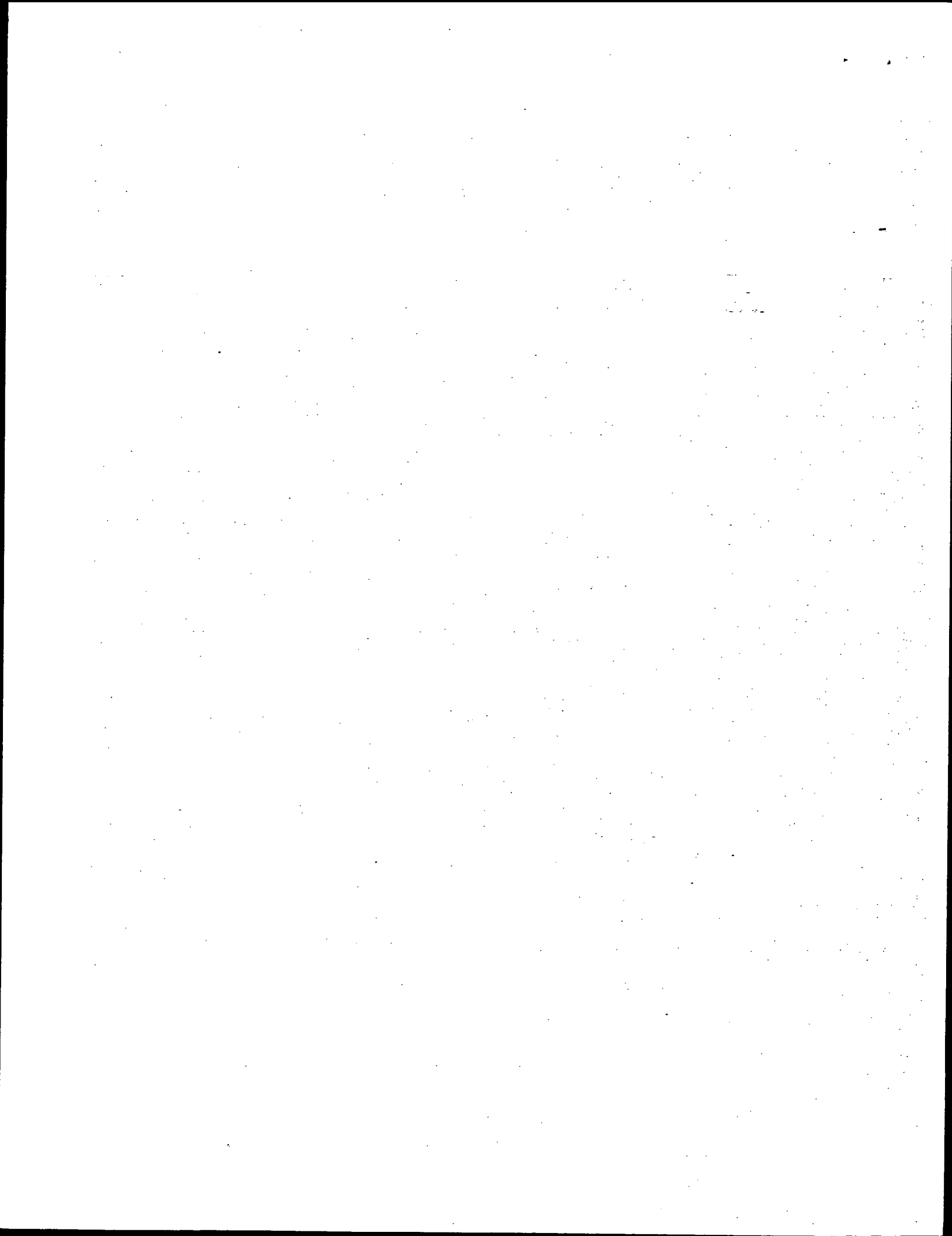
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷: C12N 15/12, C07K 14/47, C12Q 1/68, A61K 39/395, G01N 33/68, 33/574, C07K 16/30, C12N 15/62, 5/02 // A61P 35/00	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/04149 (43) International Publication Date: 27 January 2000 (27.01.00)																				
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/15838 (22) International Filing Date: 14 July 1999 (14.07.99) (30) Priority Data: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>09/115,453</td> <td>14 July 1998 (14.07.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/116,134</td> <td>14 July 1998 (14.07.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/159,822</td> <td>23 September 1998 (23.09.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/159,812</td> <td>23 September 1998 (23.09.98)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/232,880</td> <td>15 January 1999 (15.01.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/232,149</td> <td>15 January 1999 (15.01.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/288,946</td> <td>9 April 1999 (09.04.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> </table> (71) Applicant: CORIXA CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 200, 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US). (72) Inventors: DILLON, Davin, Clifford; 21607 N.E. 24th Street, Redmond, WA 98053 (US). HARLOCKER, Susan, Louise; 6203 20th Avenue N.W., Seattle, WA 98107 (US). YUQIU, Jiang; 5001 South 232nd Street, Kent, WA 98032 (US). XU, Jiangchun; 15805 S.E. 43rd Place, Bellevue, WA 98006 (US). MITCHAM, Jennifer, Lynn; 16677 Northeast 88th Street, Redmond, WA 98052 (US).	09/115,453	14 July 1998 (14.07.98)	US	09/116,134	14 July 1998 (14.07.98)	US	09/159,822	23 September 1998 (23.09.98)	US	09/159,812	23 September 1998 (23.09.98)	US	09/232,880	15 January 1999 (15.01.99)	US	09/232,149	15 January 1999 (15.01.99)	US	09/288,946	9 April 1999 (09.04.99)	US	(74) Agents: MAKI, David, J. et al.; Seed and Berry LLP, 6300 Columbia, 701 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-7092 (US). (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 20 July 2000 (20.07.00)
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09/232,149	15 January 1999 (15.01.99)	US																				
09/288,946	9 April 1999 (09.04.99)	US																				
(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER (57) Abstract <p>Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer, are disclosed. Compositions may comprise one or more prostate tumor proteins, immunogenic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such portions. Alternatively, a therapeutic composition may comprise an antigen presenting cell that expresses a prostate tumor protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such a protein. Such compositions may be used, for example, for the prevention and treatment of diseases such as prostate cancer. Diagnostic methods based on detecting a prostate tumor protein, or mRNA encoding such a protein, in a sample are also provided.</p>																						

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EE	Estonia						

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JS 99/15838

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/12 C07K14/47 C12Q1/68 A61K39/395 G01N33/68
 G01N33/574 C07K16/30 C12N15/62 C12N5/02
 //A61P35/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97 33909 A (CORIXA CORP) 18 September 1997 (1997-09-18) the whole document ---	1-22, 29-31, 35-49, 53-79
A	SJOGREN H O: "Therapeutic immunization against cancer antigens using genetically engineered cells" IMMUNOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 3, no. 3, 1 October 1997 (1997-10-01), pages 161-172, XP004097000 ISSN: 1380-2933 the whole document --- -/-	23-28, 32-34, 53-57

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 January 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.05.00

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Authorized officer

ANDRES S.M.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC1, JS 99/15838

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CHU R S ET AL: "CPG OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDES ACT AS ADJUVANTS THAT SWITCH ON T HELPER 1 (TH1) IMMUNITY" JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, vol. 186, no. 10, 1 November 1997 (1997-11-01), pages 1623-1631, XP002910130 ISSN: 0022-1007 the whole document ---	14-20, 25-27, 41-47
A	EP 0 317 141 A (BECTON DICKINSON CO) 24 May 1989 (1989-05-24) the whole document ---	50-52
A	ZITVOGEL L ET AL: "Eradication of established murine tumors using a novel cell-free vaccine: dendritic cell-derived exosomes" NATURE MEDICINE, vol. 4, no. 5, 1 May 1998 (1998-05-01), pages 594-600, XP002085387 ISSN: 1078-8956 cited in the application ---	
P,X	WO 98 37093 A (CORIXA CORP) 27 August 1998 (1998-08-27) page 3, line 20 -page 22, line 2 page 35, line 9 - last line page 76, line 34 -page 78, line 22 claims ---	1-15, 17-19, 21,22, 29-31, 34,35, 39-42, 44-46, 48,49, 58-79
P,X	WO 98 37418 A (CORIXA CORP) 27 August 1998 (1998-08-27) page 2 -page 24 example 2 page 35, line 15 -page 36, line 11 page 81, line 14 -page 83, line 11 claims -----	1-15, 17-19, 21,22, 29-31, 34,35, 39-42, 44-46, 48,49, 58-79

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 99/ 15838

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 29-34, 48-49, 52, 55-57 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-79 all partially

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

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Invention 1. Claims: 1-79 (all partially)

A polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a prostate tumor protein defined as SEQ ID 108 and which is encoded by the related SEQ IDs 2,3,107 (according to the Description of the Sequence Identifiers), fragments and variants thereof, fusion proteins comprising it, polynucleotides or oligonucleotides derived therefrom, antibodies or fragments thereof binding to the polypeptide, pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines comprising these products and their use in methods for inhibiting, monitoring or diagnosing the development of a prostate cancer, for removing tumor cells from a sample or for expanding and/or stimulating T-cells.

Inventions 2. to 439. Claims: 1-79 (all partially and as far as applicable)

As for subject 1. but concerning respectively SEQ IDs 1,4-106,109-111,115-171,173-175,177,179-305,307-315,326,328, 330,332-335,340-375,381,382 and 384-472.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC1, JS 99/15838

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			EP 0972201 A	19-01-2000
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